

GERMAN CLUB AND 'THE WAR' OFFICE ARE CLOSED UP

Exciting Afternoon on Bund
When Teutons' Meeting
Place Is Sealed

LOCKED BY POLICE

Chinese Authorities Get
Warrant on Instructions
Wired from Peking

FOUR ARRESTED

Held For Complicity In
Fatal Raid on Austrian
Consulate

The German Club on the Bund was closed yesterday afternoon. The office of the two German publications—The War and the Deutsche Zeitung für China—at 223 Nanking Road was closed at the same time.

The closing of the club was one of the most dramatic occurrences of the war in Shanghai. It attracted a crowd that lined the Bund for a block and Jinkee Road from the Bund almost to Szechuen Road.

In the morning the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, on instructions from Peking, secured a sealing warrant counter-signed by M. Siffert, the Senior Consul. At a few minutes before five in the afternoon a squad of foreign and Sikh police was posted before each of the Bund and Jinkee Road entrances to the Club. Mr. K. P. Chen and Mr. Wei of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Captain Barrett, Assistant Superintendent Springfield and Inspector Bourke of the Police went into the club and informed the members that they would have to leave.

The members of the club evidently had been warned because it was fairly deserted. Upstairs the few lodgers were packing up. In the bar farewell drinks were being served. Whatever they felt, the Germans took their last minutes in the club joyously.

The police at the entrances were instructed to admit nobody and those inside were requested to leave as soon as possible. Those who had personal belongings in the rooms upstairs were given cards permitting them to get them out this morning. No others will be admitted.

At 6 o'clock the padlock was put on the front door and the seal affixed. Seals were also being placed on the various parts of the club inside. By sundown the last German had left the Club Concordia.

At the Nanking Road newspaper office the procedure was much more simple and all was over in a short time.

Four Arrests In Shooting;

Austrians Made To Testify

Four arrests were made yesterday in the case of the raid on the Austrian Consulate offices. All were German or Austrian subjects and all were formally charged in the Mixed Court with implication and in the attempted robbery and shooting. Their case was remanded.

In the other phase of the case—the dispute over jurisdiction—the two attaches of the Austrian Consulate were brought forcibly to the Mixed Court against their protests and against the advice of the Acting Dutch Consul that they were not to acknowledge the court's jurisdiction. Warrants had been issued for the two attaches—Mr. Ludwig Peters and Mr. Franz Winkler—for their failure to accept subpoenas to appear as witnesses in the inquest over Mareček, who was killed in the raid. Earlier in the day the four men arrested were brought up in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kuan. They were:

Alexander Kellerman, 34 years old, Hungarian subject, pedlar.
Walter Bernhardt, 31 years old, German subject, reporter.

(Continued on Page 11)

Germans Claim 6,000 Prisoners On Sereth Besides Many Cannon

Storm Baltaretu Bridgehead;
Push Beyond Soveja, Pursuing Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—A German official communiqué reports: "Attacks made by the Russians, south-eastward of Tarnopol and southward of Trotusul Valley, failed. We pushed beyond Soveja. We are pursuing the retreating enemy on both sides of the Putna. "We stormed the bridgehead at Baltaretu, on the west bank of the Sereth and took 3,000 prisoners and several guns."

"Northward of Stracani and Panciu, Russo-Rumanian attacks failed. We dislodged the enemy from the west bank of the Sereth and took 3,564 prisoners and 16 guns."

Japan Is Alarmed At U. S. Metal Ban

Ask Help From American Chambers Of Commerce; May Withdraw Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Osaka, August 15.—An increasing note of alarm is being sounded in all lines of Japanese industries by the ban the United States has placed on the export of iron and steel. The Kobe Chamber of Commerce has cabled to the Chambers of Commerce in America, asking for their assistance in removing the ban.

Ship-builders contend that Japan is offering a large portion of her tonnage in the Allies' cause and the ban greatly hinders further construction of ships and might necessitate the withdrawal of Japanese bottoms chartered by the Allied Governments and peoples.

Kaiser Wanted U. S. To Break Blockade

Always Tried To Set Country
Against Britain When German Entered Protests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—Up to the present, the chief interest of the revelations made by Mr. James W. Gerard, late American Ambassador at Berlin, in his articles in the Daily Telegraph, is the light they throw on the character of the Kaiser. When the American Ambassador protested against submarine warfare, the Kaiser always asked why the United States did not break the British blockade and, on one occasion, declared that, before he would allow his family to starve, he would blow up Windsor Castle and the whole of the British Royal Family.

He always wanted the United States to do something against Britain when Mr. Gerard protested against any violation by Germany of international law. On one such occasion, Mr. Gerard retorted: "If two men enter my grounds and one stepped on my flower-beds and the other killed my sister, I would probably first pursue the murderer." The Kaiser was not affected by such argument.

American Engineers Reviewed by Royalty

Enthusiastic Greeting From Tremendous Crowds In March Through London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—Huge and very enthusiastic crowds witnessed the march of the American Engineers' troops through the West End today. The Stars and Stripes and Union Jack were flying everywhere.

Their Majesties took the salute at Buckingham Palace and Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, at the American Embassy. The Cabinet was sitting, but adjourned, in order to allow the Ministers to see the march along Whitehall.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.5 and the minimum 66.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 90.5 and 77.3.

Chinese Students Sailing For The United States Today



The upper picture shows all the students sailing today in a group made at the farewell reception given them by the World's Chinese Students' Federation. In the upper part of the picture is Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, who made the principal address at the reception. The lower picture shows the Tsing Hua students. They appear as follows:

Front Row, squatting (left to right): Mr. Yang-mo; Li Chu; Huang Chia-chi; Hsueh Cho-pin; Tan Chen; Sun Yun-hsiao; Tang Wen-ai; Chang Shih-hsing; Wu Hsin-ping; Su Lo-chen; Li Tsu-ai; Chen Lieb-hsing; Mr. T. C. Tai, Tsing Hua College Librarian, going to Albany Library School; Shen P'eng-fei; Chuang Chai-hsuan.

Absent: Wu Hsueh-hsiao

Middle Row (left to right): Mr. Benj. E. Chiu, Secretary to the party of students; Shen Kuang-mi; Cheng; Tiao Ting; Lu Ming; Chen Liang Ch'eng-hsia; Ch'iu Chen-Tao-huang; Kuo Hsi-t'ang; Wang P'eng; Huang Ch'iu; Shen Liang-Tai-ai; Li Chih-huang; Dr. Y. T. Tsai, President of Tsing Hua College; Superintendent in charge of the Fu-sheng; Liu Chuang; Li Chih-jen; party of students; Fan Ch'un-tai; Chu Ch'eng-hou; Wang Tsu-lien; Yang Ch'eng-hsun; Wu Mi; Tung Mai Tso-heng.

Back row (left to right): Kuo

Chinese Students Will Sail Today For Study in U.S.

Sixty-Nine Young Men Leave
On Venezuela To Enter
American Colleges

The party of Chinese students sailing for America on the Venezuela today is the eighth to go under support of the returned Boxer indemnity fund. Forty-two of the total of sixty-nine students leaving are under Tsing Hua College, or indemnity support, the remaining twenty-seven from private or other sources. Thirty-five of the Tsing Hua party are Tsing Hua graduates and seven of these are successful candidates in the examinations held last month to determine the most competent graduate scientific and technical schools in China.

Dr. Y. T. Tsai, president of Tsing Hua College, is superintendent in charge of the party and Mr. Benjamin E. Chiu is secretary.

The Tsing Hua students are being widely distributed in the American colleges, the idea being to have them associate as much as possible with American college men and to assimilate the best of American life and civilization. Most of the students are to take up engineering and industrial subjects to meet China's present needs.

The first of the indemnity fund missions to America left in 1909 under Tong Kai-son and they have continued regularly since then, except in the year 1912, in which no party was sent because of the revolution.

Also sailing on the Venezuela today are Mrs. Alfred Sze and Mrs. Wu Wei-teh, wives of the Chinese Ministers to Great Britain and France.

The full list of students, the institutions they will attend and their course of study follows:

TSING HUA GRADUATES
Applied Chemistry: Wang Chih-ya and Yang Ch'eng-hsun, Tufts College, Mass.
(Continued on Page 2)

Haig Captures Langemarck, 1,200 Prisoners, Five Guns; Second Battle Is Started

German Official Warning Says 'Worst Hardships To
Come With Threefold Allied Offensive'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 16.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George announced that General Sir Douglas Haig this morning captured Langemarck, taking 1,200 prisoners and five guns.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: "This morning, the Canadians stormed the enemy's positions south-eastward and eastward of Loos, on a front of two miles. They carried the formidable defences of Hill 70, which, since September, 1915, when it resisted our attacks, has been strengthened with every device imaginable."

After storming the first trench system, along the whole front, they advanced as far as the western defences of Cite St. Auguste, penetrating to the depth of a mile. They obtained possession of Cite St. Elizabeth, Cite St. Emilie, Cite St. Laurent, Bois Rase and the western half of Bois Hugo and captured all their objectives.

Their casualties were slight. We repulsed five counter-attacks, one of which was carried out by Prussian Guards.

The enemy's losses were heavy. Two hundred and eighty-two prisoners have already reached our collecting stations. We completely repulsed an attack in the neighborhood of the Pilkem-Langemarck road.

We brought down nine German aeroplanes and drove down five. Seven of ours are missing, of which two were overtaken in a violent storm.

German Accounts
(By wireless).—A German official communiqué yesterday evening re-

ported: "Infantry engagements are proceeding northward of Lens and eastward of Cerny-en-Laonnois. "There has been an artillery duel the whole night long in Flanders. We repulsed the British southward of Frezenberg and on both sides of Hooge. There has been a violent artillery duel between Hulluch and Lens. French attacks in the Cerny sector failed. We shot down twenty aviators and balloons."

The German official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: "The second great battle of Flanders has burst forth. The artillery duel is raging very violently in the coast sector and between the Yser and the Deutl (? the Souchez or Deule Canal)."

China Ignores Claim Of Austrian Minister War Decision Illegal

Declaration Made And He Has
No Status Is Reply; King
George, Congratulates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 17.—King George has sent a message to President Feng Kuo-chang, congratulating China on her declaration of war against the Central Powers. The message is much appreciated in all quarters.

On receipt of the declaration of war against Austria, Dr. von Rosthorn forwarded a reply to the Waichiaopu, in which he said: "I must consider this declaration unconstitutional and illegal, seeing that, according to so high an authority as the former President, Li Yuan-hung, such a declaration requires the approbation of both Houses of Parliament."

The Waichiaopu returned the communication, on the ground that, since the declaration of war against Austria, Dr. von Rosthorn can no longer be considered the official representative of Austria-Hungary and, therefore, has no right to communicate with the Waichiaopu officially.

The Ministry of Communications has issued a notification that all telegrams, mail and correspondence, except that of the Government and Foreign Legations, are subject to censorship.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawala M. Aug. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakudai M. Aug. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Aug. 24
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 27
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

TURKS ASK ALLIES' TERMS TO SETTLE A SEPARATE PEACE

Negotiations Have Been
Progressing For Some
Time At Lausanne

BRITAIN'S MOVE

Premier And Asquith Will
Make Important State-
ments Shortly

TURN POPE DOWN

London Press Holds Condi-
tions Only Mean Ger-
man Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 15.—The Handelsblad learns that discussions have been occurring for some time at Lausanne, between representatives of Turkey and the Entente, with a view to the conclusion of a separate peace.

London, August 16.—The House of Commons will meet again, prior to the adjournment. The Premier will make important pronouncements concerning the war and will be followed by Mr. Asquith.

The Pope's proposals are the topic of the moment. An interesting fact is that a covering letter, addressed to King George, asks His Majesty to transmit the Note to France, America and the nations friendly to the Allies. The opinions of the papers are unchanged that the proposals made in the Note are absolutely unacceptable, as they mean merely a German peace.

The Westminster Gazette recommends the Government to consider what it would like to achieve as the result of the war and then, putting aside prepossessions, consider how much their achievement is likely to cost and, next, to consider not whether the proposals made by the Pope are inspired by Germany, or acceptable as final terms, but whether they afford a basis for negotiation with a prospect of securing the necessary minimum required by the Allies. If this question is answered in the negative, the Allies should announce what is their necessary minimum, so that the world will not think, as Germany desires the world to think, that the Allies are persisting with the war for aims which they could not and dare not avow.

Text of Pope's Note

The Papal Note addressed to the heads of the belligerent peoples has been published. It is prefaced by a statement that the aim of His Holiness since his accession has been to observe absolute neutrality and, concurrently, to do everything in his power to hasten the end of the war. He states that he has not ceased during three painful years to exhort the belligerent peoples and Governments to resume fraternal relationship, although everything he has done to attain his object has not received publicity. His Holiness refers to the lack of success of his previous appeal for peace, since when the war has become more cruel, extending on land and sea and even in the air. Defenceless cities, quiet villages and innocent inhabitants have been stricken with desolation and death.

He envisages the multiplied and aggravated sufferings if the war continues, perhaps for years and asks: "Must the world become a field of death and Europe speed to the abyss and lend a hand to its own suicide?"

Submits 'Practical Proposals'

Therefore, a sense of his supreme duty as the father and also the solicitations of his children imploring intervention, as well as the voice of humanity and reason, impel him to renew his pressing appeal for peace, but, in order not to confine himself any longer to general terms, as he has done previously, he now submits more concrete and more practical proposals and invites the belligerent Governments to deliberate on the following points, which

seem to form a basis for a fair and lasting peace.

Primarily, the fundamental point ought to be the substitution of material force of arms by moral force of right, whence an agreement for simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments, according to rules and guarantees, to the degree only necessary for the maintenance of public order in each State and then the establishment of arbitration providing for concerted action and penalties against a State refusing to submit international questions to arbitration or to accept its decisions. The Note proceeds to express the view that, once supremacy of right has thus been established, rules could be fixed for assuring real liberty and freedom of the seas, thus eliminating numerous causes of dispute and opening to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

Benefits of Disarmament

His Holiness sees no other means of solving the question of reparation and payments for the costs of the war than a complete mutual liquidation as a general principle. He refers, in this connection, to the immense benefits arising from disarmament, besides remarking that it is incomprehensible that the carnage should continue for economic reasons.

Peaceful agreements are not possible without reciprocal restitution of occupied territories; consequently, Germany should evacuate Belgium, guaranteeing her unhindered independence and also the French territory she occupies and the other group of belligerents should restore the German Colonies. With regard to territorial questions, such as those existing between Italy and Austria and Germany and France, hope is expressed that the opposing nations will examine matters in a conciliatory spirit, taking into consideration the aspirations of the people as far as possible and co-ordinating special interests for the general good of human society.

An Appeal for Poland

The same spirit of equity and justice should animate the examination of other territorial and political questions. Particularly those relating to Armenia, the Balkan States and the territories comprising the old kingdom of Poland. The noble, historical and traditional long-sufferings of the latter, especially in the present war, should arouse the sympathies of nations.

The Papal Note believes that the acceptance of the foregoing leading points would prevent a recurrence of quarrels and prepare a solution of the economic question. It concludes with an earnest, prayerful appeal to turn a favorable ear to the communication.

Cardinal Gaspari, in a covering Note to King George, asks His Majesty to convey copies of the Note to the President of France, the President of the United States and the King of Italy, in consequence of the absence of diplomatic relations.

Chinese Students Will Sail Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Ch'en Lieh-hsun and Wang Tai-chi, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Chu Cheng-hou and Li Chung, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Liang Cheng-hsia, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Sugar Engineering: Chang Shih-hsing, Su Lo-chien, Tsao Ping and Wu Hsin-ping, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Mechanical Engineering: Chou Ming-cheng and Sun Yun-hsiao, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.

Mining Engineering: Li Chih-jen and Li Chu, Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.

Yen Ch'un-fai, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Metallurgy: Shen Kuang-mi, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pre-Medical Course: Chang Fu-sheng, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Agriculture and Forestry: Kuo Hsi-tang, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Shen Peng-fel, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Education: Chuang Chai-hsuan, Miami University, Oxford, O.

Wu Mi, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Lu Chuang and Wang Tsu-lien, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

Lu Ming, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Physical Education: Chin Chen-peng, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Library Science: Tung Hsi-hsiang, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Economics: Hsi Lun, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Mai Tso-heng, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

Tang Wen-kai, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Hsiang Chieh-chun, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Suang Chin, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Lin Chih-huang, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Li Tsu-fa, Miami University, Oxford, O.

Ch'en Tso-hsuan, Denison University, Granville, O.

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Civil Engineering: Ch'u Hsieh-chun, Huang Chia-ch'i and Kuo Yang-mo, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Hsueh Cho-pin and Tan Chen, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Electrical Engineering: Shen Liang-hua, Cornell University,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Mining Engineering: Wu Hsueh-hsiao, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

NON-TSING HUA STUDENTS

Course, Destination.

Yen Tso-yuan, Wang Cheng-chi (M.E.), Virginia.

Hsu Chao-chun (Law), New York.

Tsang Zaz-ling (Education), New York.

Li Ch'i-jan (Y.M.C.A.), Cleveland.

Yang Pau-wang (Architectural Engineering), Boston.

Tsu Che-lin, Chu Chih-sen, Washington, D.C.

Chu Chih-ch'uan, Washington, D.C.

Lo Shih-ch'i, Ch'en Cheng-hsien.

Wang Hyl-tshang (Banking), Columbus.

Lin Fung-chi, Chang Shih-yi.

Chu Ch'ing-chung, Chicago.

Chu Hsi-ying, Chicago.

Yu Jih-ch'uan (C.E.), Chicago.

Lo Ching-hsi, Tong Tsong-moo (Theology), New York.

Huang Yu-shu, Chicago.

T. C. Tsai (Library Management), Albany.

Miss Yih Wei-lee, Miss Kening E. Ch'en, Oberlin.

Miss Cholan M. Ch'uan, "

Miss Lily Teina-yu, "

Miss Wu.

Haig Captures

Langemarck

(Continued from Page 1)

all history. Comment, both in London and Paris, is restrained. It is realised that an immense task confronts the Allies in ousting the Germans from Belgium and France and there is a disposition to await developments, calmly and confidently.

There is evidence that the German General Staff does not think the full strength of the Allied offensive has even yet developed. The German newspapers are fully alive to the menace on the western front and their latest comment shows that they have probably been instructed to prepare the people for certain possibilities.

The semi-official correspondent of the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung says: "The worst hardships and heaviest hours are about to come, as the Anglo-French forces are making a threefold offensive." He warns the people to prepare for grave difficulties. All hopes center in Hindenburg.

In another message, Reuter's correspondent wires: "At 4.45 this morning, the British and French renewed their offensive in Flanders, attacking from the region opposite the famous Polygon de Zonnebeke, in the south, to the left of the French positions, in the north. The heavy gun-fire which raged the whole night long swelled to great intensity as the time for launching the assault drew near."

Capture Weather Expert

"The weather, save for light showers, was tolerably clear. By the way, our men have been laughingly predicting the end of the Huns' luck in the matter of weather since, the other day, we captured one of the meteorological experts of the German army."

"It is too early yet to gather reliable details of the fighting. That the battle will be desperately contested is assured by the strength of the reserves which have been thrown into this portion of the group of armies commanded by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Between early yesterday morning and 10 o'clock that evening, the Canadians beat off no fewer than ten German counter-attacks and still retained the whole of the ground they had captured."

"As the enemy's reserves had to advance across open ground, they suffered heavy casualties. Perhaps the most terrible experience was that of the 4th Division of Prussian Guards, who seem to have been specially retained as a counter-attacking force."

"They moved forward late in the afternoon, to assemble for an attack across ground which was swept by our artillery. They actually came on in battalions, marching in fours. Our machine-guns also did terrible work amongst them and, although the division marched on, the men never seemed to get nearer to our line."

Prussians March to Death

"Meanwhile, the corpses were piling up in an appalling manner. These Prussians certainly marched to their death like soldiers and, when they at last halted and retired, there was so

little left of the division that it may truly be said that they had virtually been annihilated."

"Our own casualties till last night were light, considering the character of the fighting. The enemy's artillery fire has been intense, directed by their aeroplanes, which have been more than usually adventurous."

"Colored balls and signal-lights have been soaring and bursting in a regular firework display throughout the day. The bulk of these signals of distress came from the Germans."

Reuter's correspondent pays a tribute to the indescribably fine spirit displayed by the Canadians, who, in their own phrase, "have their tails in the air." All are confident that they have the Boche beat.

Speaking of the Canadians' attack against Hill 70, he says: "For days, our guns have been maintaining a steady and deliberate fire against these defences. I betray no secret when I say that, probably, the Germans knew perfectly well that an attack was coming hereabout, their only uncertainty being, precisely when and where. They have brought up many new guns since they made up their minds that they must presently meet class and, yesterday, I was informed that the cellars of the ruined houses in the vicinity were full of troops."

Use Boiling Oil

The scene of some of the sharpest fighting has been from the railway embankment north of Cite St. Laurent, from which the boiling oil treatment cleared the Huns, to 700 yards south. The German airmen have been more venturesome than usual, but ours have been chasing them everywhere. Tanks have not been used, as this battle-ground is not suitable."

Reuter's correspondent says: "General Currie's splendid Canadian troops, by their splendid attack this morning, have added a brilliant page to the history of the war. It adds lustre to the Canadian victory to learn that the Germans were completely ready for the battle and in no way surprised. A prisoner-officer states that they were told the attack would be delivered within half-an-hour of its actual development and, in many places, they were awaiting it."

"The enemy put down a barrage within two minutes of the opening of our bombardment. The night was very dark and very stormy, but the rain ceased just before jumping-off time."

"There was nothing to indicate that anything abnormal was contemplated till the battle opened. Then, suddenly, the artillery began to shower oil-drums, which went rolling over in convolutions of pink flame into the midst of the enemy's positions, while the creeping barrage roared forth in a perfect cacophony of sound."

"Our infantry began to advance at 4.25 a.m. The fighting included the taking of Hill 70, Cite St. Laurent and Cite St. Emille. The resistance upon Hill 70 was not very great, although, beyond, the Germans fought stubbornly."

"The southern part of our attack also met with comparatively little resistance and, through the smoke of the barrage, the Canadians could see the Huns fleeing. When they did stop, it was principally for the purpose of surrendering."

Completely Demoralised

"The enemy were completely demoralised by the cascades of fire which were lit up with vaporising flames as the oil-drums emptied their contents. A very large proportion of our captives were mere boys, which testifies to the serious problem which the man-power question in Germany is presenting."

"The first phase of our attack consisted of a sweep south-eastward from Bois Hugo to the outskirts of Lens. This was developed with great success."

"The second phase involved the continuation of the south-easterly movement, accompanied by heavy pressure further south. The struggle here continues and has extended southwards."

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message sent yesterday, says that it is noteworthy

that, despite the tremendous activity of the Huns in the other sectors of the French and British front and on both banks of the Meuse, there is no sign of any relaxation in the enemy's effort north of the Aisne. The battle on Chemin-des-Dames has continued without intermission since April 16 and it seems a cardinal principle of German strategy never to let it flag.

The enemy have lately trebled their artillery power in this region and have brought their heaviest caliber artillery into play. Never a day passes without fighting on Chemin-des-Dames and this month half-a-dozen enemy attacks have been beaten off, with serious loss."

Want to Know French Plans

Elsewhere on the French front, the Germans are showing an activity which is only explicable by a nervous desire on their part to pierce the veil which conceals the immediate intentions of the French, by getting into the French trenches, if only for a moment, to see what is going on behind. During the past fortnight, there have been attacks in the region of St. Quentin, in the Champagne and numerous attacks, or attempted attacks, on both banks of the Meuse, notably at Avocourt Wood, on the left bank and in Caurieres Wood, on the right bank and towards St. Mihiel and in Alsace, all of which were doubtless prompted by a desire for knowledge, rather than the hope of permanent gain."

In estimating the causes of German activity on this front, the need of successes to impress public opinion in Germany is a factor which must be remembered."

French Successes

Paris, August 16.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:—There have been artillery duels in Belgium, to the North of the Aisne, in the Champagne, on both banks of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace."

The communique this afternoon reported: In Belgium, after a violent and thorough artillery preparation, we attacked at dawn, in conjunction with the British army on our right. Our infantry, with superb élan, assaulted the enemy's positions on both sides of the Steenstraete to Dixmude road, carrying all their objectives, crossed the Steensbeck brook and continued their progress on the right bank, in contact with the British."

A vigorous attack, south of Allies, carried a solid enemy trench-system on a front of a kilometer. Four counter-attacks made by the enemy were easily repulsed. Up to the present, we have taken 120 prisoners."

During our attack in the Allies to Hurbelise sector, our aeroplanes, flying low, despite the bad weather, accompanied our infantry and used their machine-guns on the enemy's dug-outs and reserves."

DROP CHANNEL TUNNEL PLAN DURING WARTIME

Naval and Military Advisers Agree Construction Isn't Possible Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet had considered very carefully the question of the Channel tunnel, in consultation with its naval and military advisers and was still of opinion that it was impracticable to proceed with the scheme during war-time.

Central District Fire Causes Excitement

Blaze On Szechuen Road, Back Of Hall and Holtz, Imperils Property

There was excitement in the central business district yesterday afternoon when fire broke out in the old office and store building at No. 77 off Szechuen Road, back of Messrs. Hall and Holtz.

Sections of all the Brigade Companies responded to the general alarm, turned in at 4.44 p.m. and found a small room under the staircase leading to the third floor ablaze and the flames spreading along the eaves. Hard and effective work under severe handicap owing to the heat and the inflammable character of the surrounding store rooms, subdued the fire in about half an hour.

The blaze originated in a room which is just off the quarters occupied by the watchman, but it is difficult to assign a cause for the outbreak.

4 Killed, 13 Injured By Gun Accident On Japanese Dreadnought

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, August 17.—Official.—While engaged in gun-practice off the island of Goto an accident occurred on board battle-ship Shikishima (14,850 tons), on the 15th, as the result of which four of the crew were killed, eight seriously injured and five slightly injured. No officers were hurt. The nature of the accident has not been published, but it is believed to be a gun explosion.

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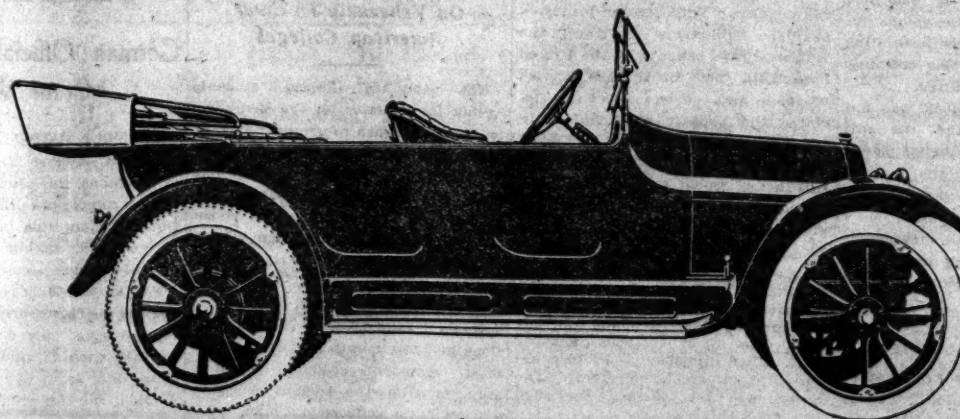
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FIND TONS OF COPPER IN OIL SHIP'S TANKS

Destroyer Halts Norwegian
Steamer Leaving New York
And Brings Her Back

MAY BE FOR TEUTON USE

Officials Believe They Have
Discovered Method Of Send-
ing Contraband

New York, July 15.—The Norwegian oil tank steamer Conrad Mohr, Captain Peter Elneron in command, was in the Narrows and heading three-quarters full speed for Sandy Hook and the open sea late Friday afternoon, when a destroyer of the United States Atlantic Fleet, which had been ordered to overhaul the steamer, speeded down the bay and into the Narrows and signaled the Norwegian to halt. The tanker slowly came to a stop, and several Customs Inspectors were transferred from the destroyer to the ship. An inspection followed and, nothing except oil being discovered, the commander of the destroyer ordered the Conrad Mohr back to Bayonne for a more rigid inspection. The second inspection, in which grappling hooks played a part, resulted in the discovery of more than 10,000 feet of copper cable wire, weighing many tons, submerged in the oil tanks, and with this discovery the Federal authorities now believe they have at last solved a problem which has long perplexed the Secret Service, namely, the way in which Germany has been able to replenish her depleted stock of metals useful for war.

Captain Elneron and Chief Engineer John Larson of the Conrad Mohr were arrested immediately after the copper was discovered and yesterday afternoon were brought to the Federal Building and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the United States by filing false manifests with the Customs House authorities. Bail was fixed at \$2,500 in each case, and, because of the small security asked by the Government, it was rumored about the Federal Building, and not denied, that the two Norwegian officers had agreed to aid the Government in its work to make impossible the delivery of war materials to Germany.

Neutrality Squad Makes Discovery
The credit for the discovery of the possible underground route for copper to Germany must go to the Customs Neutrality Squad, of which Deputy Collector of Customs George Lamb is the head. From now on the rigid investigation, which has already started, will be conducted under the direction of Captain William M. O'Leary, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and this investigation is expected to go to the very bottom of an alleged enemy alien conspiracy which the Federal officials believe has been able in the last few months to smuggle great quantities of copper and other needed war materials through neutral European countries into Germany. Within less than ten hours after the discovery of the copper coils in the oil tanks of the Conrad Mohr, it was established by the Federal agents that on at least two previous east-bound voyages since January 1 last this vessel had carried large quantities of copper in her tanks, and on one occasion at least also in her bunkers.

For months the agents of the Government have been at work to find out the secret of Germany's copper supply. That the Kaiser was getting copper in large amounts, and that most of the metal came from the United States was known, but from whom the supply was bought and the secret way in which it was smuggled overseas and into Germany remained a mystery until Friday night. As it was, it required three inspections of the Conrad Mohr before the customs agents found the copper.

Several days ago information was received at the Customs House that the Conrad Mohr, then taking on a cargo of oil at the Standard Oil terminal in Bayonne, would bear watching. The Customs Inspectors on duty in Bayonne were instructed to keep an eye on the ship and to report immediately if they discovered any efforts to load the ship with a cargo other than oil either from the pier or from barges. The Bayonne men saw nothing suspicious, but the authorities were taking no chances and ordered an inspection of the ship. Nothing except oil and the personal belongings of officers and crew was discovered as a result of that inspection.

Clearance Papers Issued
On Thursday Captain Elneron and Larson appeared at the Customs House for clearance papers. They made affidavit that the only cargo on board was oil, and that the Conrad Mohr was bound for Bergen and Christiania, Norway. The ship's cargo was consigned to the Eastern and Western Petroleum Company of Norway. Some time Friday the Conrad Mohr backed out into the Kill van Kull, and it is supposed that it was then that barges or some small craft came alongside and delivered the huge coils of copper wire which were dropped into the oil-filled tanks.

Pretty But Poor Italian Girl Wins Kingdom Could



MISS ANNUNZIATA LUCCHI

Miss Annunziata Camilla Maria Lucchi, of New York, whose engagement to Kingdom Gould, polo player and millionaire sportsman and son of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, of

Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., came as a surprise to society. The couple were to be married July 2, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, by the Rev. Mr. Ferranti. Miss Lucchi is an artist, poor but pretty.

that there are several other ships, perhaps a fleet of them which have been supplying Germany with war materials by concealing copper and other materials in tanks and other parts of the ship, and the Secret Service is now making every effort to find out what ships have been engaged in this trade with the enemy.

The Conrad Mohr was well beyond the Quarantine Station when the destroyer came up astern. The Norwegian immediately stopped and was back at her pier at 7 o'clock, and then began the real inspection.

Inspection of Tanks Begun
"Let's go to the bottom of these tanks," Gass suggested, and the Norwegian skipper is said to have looked rather crestfallen.

Gass ordered a member of the crew to bring out the grappling hooks. Before ten minutes elapsed the copper had been discovered. Coil after coil was fished up, and the work never lagged until the last of the tanks had been cleaned out, so far as the copper was concerned.

Captain Elneron and Engineer Larson were then arrested and informed that they could not sail with the ship. They were brought back to New York yesterday morning and turned over to the Department of Justice. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who was communicated with, assigned Assistant United States District Attorneys J. E. Walsh and E. M. Stanton of the criminal branch of the District Attorney's office to take charge of the case for the Government.

The proceedings before Commissioner Hitchcock were brief and neither of the prisoners made any statement. They were held for examination some day this week. Captain Elneron and Engineer Larson were closeted with Agents of the Government for several hours both before and after the arraignment. Although the impression was created that the seamen had given valuable information to the Government, no statement to that effect was forthcoming from the Federal authorities.

The Federal authorities believe

Strange Colors And Tricks Of German Air Machines

Present Example Of Their Frightfulness Not Done For
Fun—May Have Been Adopted As Matter
Of Concealment

By C. G. Grey
(Editor of the Aeroplane)

London, July 9.—One of the latest examples of German frightfulness is the notion they have taken recently for painting their fighting aeroplanes in the weirdest possible colors. At first our young aviators seemed to think that their idea was merely to be funny, or eccentric, and that each pilot painted his machine according to his own fancy. When one of our people came across an enemy with a bright yellow body, red wings, and a blue nose, or with one brown wing and one gray fixed to a blue body with pink stripes, he was merely offended by the Hun's outrageous color scheme. As one pilot remarked, "When I see a thing like that I want to kill it. The thing spoils the sky."

But when one comes to think it over there is a good deal more method in the Hun's madness than appears at first. Most people have met those horrible advertisements in which bright red letters are printed large on a blue ground. One is supposed to look at them intently for a few moments, and then to look up at a white ceiling, whereupon one sees that same lettering with the colors reversed. Others will remember how bright yellow and blue in alternate stripes affect the eyes so that the lines of yellow and blue seem to dance over and into one another till one's eyes swim.

Some Underlying Sense

Well, something of that sort seems to be the underlying idea of the Hun's new color scheme. As the Hun machines twist and dodge in the course of an air fight, first one glaring color and then another flashes across the British machine gunner's sights, or a plain neutral tint is succeeded by a flash of some color that absolutely hurts the eye, and so, presumably, the Hun hopes to put our men off their best shooting form.

There is another reason which may also count, namely, that when one is high above the ground the various fields, pastures, woods, ponds and so forth appear as tiny patches of all sorts of colors. The Germans at one time painted their aeroplanes' wings a dead white, which stood out only distinctly marked machine in clearly against the colors of the ground when seen from above.

The British machines were generally the color of unbleached linen, and this showed up nearly as clearly. Then we tried painting our machines almost black, which is good enough against dark ground in the winter but is very

obvious against corn-fields or bright, sun-lit grass in the summer and against snow in the winter. So it is possible that the wily Hun, having weighed up all the arguments about protective coloring, came to the conclusion that big slabs of strongly contrasted colors would be less easily seen than anything else.

Concealed From Sight

For example, a machine with dark blue wings might show up clearly against a corn field, but if it had a yellow body and tail it would be less easily seen and so would confuse the observer above as to the precise distance and type of the machine below, and even when at quite close quarters the contrast might confuse his shooting.

It has also been suggested that these strange colors have been adopted so that pilots in one squadron might recognize their teammates in the heat of an air fight by their colors. This hardly seems to be likely, because with twelve or fifteen machines in a squadron, all painted with different variations of three or four colors, the permutations and combinations would be much more difficult to remember than plain numbers would be. Probably squadron is the squadron leader's who generally has a broad white band with black crosses on it painted round the body of his machine. Sometimes apparently the second leader of the squadron has distinctive markings also.

Anyhow, the Huns are too scientific in their methods to go in for painting their aeroplanes all sorts of weird colors just for fun, and one can be fairly sure that this is some attempted cleverness on their part.

And talking of cleverness, it is worthy of note that they are now turning out much cleverer pilots than they did in the early days of the war. In those days the German pilots were a joke so far as clever flying was concerned, though they showed plenty of bravery and determination. Now, however, they seem to have struck quite a new breed of aviator. Evidently they are picking their men carefully. Though not an athletic race, as athletics are understood among the Anglo-Saxon people of Great Britain and America—that is to say, as players of football, baseball and so forth—the Germans have gone in strongly for the physical training of the gymnasium, with horizontal bars, trapezes and such things. In fact, I think it will be found that nearly all the most startling gymnastic "turns" at music halls and circuses are done by Ger-

mans or Austrians. Modern German methods of flying their small fighting machines distinctly suggest the trapeze artist of the big circus. That is why the German "chaser" squadrons are called "travelling circuses" by the British aviators.

Germans Can Do Almost Anything
On their fast, powerful single-seaters the crack German pilots can do almost anything. Looping the loop is child's play. When they want to get down in a hurry they simply throw their machine out of control and let it drop as it will. They turn over on their backs, with their landing wheels uppermost, by twisting over sideways, along a kind of horizontal corkcrew path.

But I am told that the most startling trick to watch is a new one, whereby a pilot flying horizontally at top speed will suddenly switch his machine clean around till his tail is pointing where his nose was before, and will slide along backward for a moment or two before coming to a

stop and diving to regain flying speed. One has often seen a motor car on a greasy road suddenly skid right around and slide along tail first for a few yards, and apparently this new German trick does the same thing in the air.

Those who have seen the thing done tell me that it is quite a useful fighting trick, for a very fast machine may overshoot a slower one, then turn suddenly, pump a burst of machine gun bullets into the front of it and dive away before the startled gunner has time to reply.

**Says U.S. Troops
Will Aid Russia**

Washington, August 9.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois declared today that before the end of the war America would despatch troops to both Russia and Italy.

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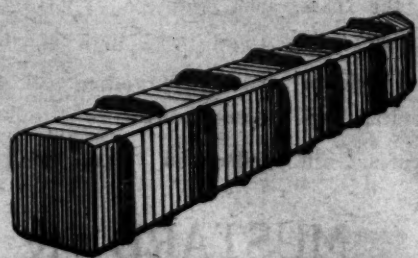
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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

\$640,000,000 FOR AIR FLEET QUICKLY VOTED IN CONGRESS

Members Forego Debate On Big
Aviation Program In In-
terest Of Secrecy

CREEL BUREAU ATTACKED

Public Information Bureau Criti-
cised For Revealing Plans
For Great Air Force

Washington, July 14.—Without a dissenting vote and with only four hours' debate the House today passed the Administration's Aviation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$640,000,000 for the air fleet that is to carry the war to Germany. No roll call was had on the bill, and the debate, by pre-arrangement of members of the Military Affairs Committee, revealed none of the details of the plans of the War Department as to the number of airplanes to be sent to Europe or the number of aviators to be trained.

Representative Dent, Chairman of the Committee, and Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, said the Department intended to pre-serve secrecy regarding its aviation program. This was in answer to criticism that the Council of National Defense, through the Committee on Public Information, had already revealed certain details of the aviation program.

Members of the House contended that it was futile for the House to avoid discussion of such matters only to have them become public through other channels.

During the debate members of the Appropriations Committee challenged the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee over the \$640,000,000 appropriation, and criticised Secretary Baker for not submitting estimates in the regular way for the appropriation. The Appropriations Committee insisted that both Secretary Baker and the House violated the law in permitting the Military Affairs Committee to assume control of the appropriation, although it was conceded the Military Committee should handle the legislation incident to the creation of a greater aviation service. Only the Appropriations Committee, it was contended, had authority to provide the money needed.

The House, however, proceeded with the consideration of the bill as reported by the Military Committee.

Need of Budget System

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee said the mix-up clearly showed the need of the establishment of a budget system of appropriations. Mr. Fitzgerald added that he was so anxious for the establishment of a budget system that he would agree to not seek the Chairmanship of it and would forego membership thereon.

"There are tremendous changes in government going on everywhere," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "In order to perfect harmony and efficiency and to accomplish what is being accomplished great changes have resulted. These changes have come about everywhere except in the House. Here we are proceeding in our old slipshod, illogical, indefensible method of handling the public funds. We should return to the system of a central appropriating committee, and I am so impressed with the importance of this reform that I would resign from the Chairmanship of Appropriations and agree that I shall be ineligible for the Chairmanship of the new committee if the House will adopt my suggestion."

When the Aviation bill was brought into the House there was a suggestion that it be passed immediately and without discussion. Representative Elvie Mann, the minority floor leader, himself suggested this, and there were cries of "vote! vote!" Other members, however, desired brief discussion, and there arose mild criticism of the Military Affairs Committee for not furnishing more details regarding the aviation program and the expenditure of so large a sum of money.

Representative Kahn dramatically exclaimed:

"Let me call your attention to one fact. England has been at war with Germany for three years. England does not know today how many submarines Germany is turning out each week. It is kept a profound secret, and it has had a deterrent effect on England."

"Why cannot this country keep its aviation program secret? If you tell the enemy what you are going to do he will prepare to meet you. If he knows that so many airplanes are going to Europe he will meet those airplanes. This House should trust its Committee on Military Affairs and the War Department."

Point To Previous Publicity

Representative Fitzgerald and Representative Campbell interjected that in the Official Bulletin, published by the Committee on Public Information there had been from time to time voluminous statements regarding the big aviation program.

"If the Secretary of War wants secrecy," suggested Mr. Campbell, "why cannot he control the Council of National Defense, of which he is Chairman, and see that no more statements are issued about this?"

"Yes, why should discussion be had everywhere but the House of Representatives?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald. "Because it has been done this does not make it right," said Mr. Kahn. "The attention of the Secretary of War has been called to this and he has promised secrecy in the future. It is time now for us to begin to clamp down the lid."

"If we are going to spend \$640,000,000 on aviation must Germany have a pretty good idea of how many machines we will send over?" asked Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

"No," said Mr. Kahn, "because airplanes are of different kinds and prices cost all the way from \$10,000 to \$75,000. Representative Kahn gave the Secretary of War as authority for the

Outdoor Sports



statement that there would be no such publications on the aviation subject in the future. He said:

"I have protested against giving out such information. I pointed out the necessity of keeping it secret. War is not ping pong. Thousands of men are giving their lives in this war and you must protect them. You have to protect the interests of the country, and when you give out this information official as it would be through a full discussion in the House of Representatives you would supply the enemy with information."

Jab At Creel Committee

Representative Temple of Pennsylvania advanced the idea that perhaps the Council of National Defense was engaged in giving out trick information to deceive the enemy.

Representative Kahn agreed this might be possible, but Representative Fitzgerald leaped on this suggestion, saying:

"The gentleman does not mean the Council of National Defense, whose official bulletins are published for the information of the public and the members of Congress, has been publishing erroneous information in order to fool somebody while instructing us?"

Representative Kahn started to reply but Representative Fitzgerald continued:

"However, one report from the Bureau of Information bears out the statement of the gentleman."

Representative Kahn said also he believed in the utmost secrecy concerning the contracts for naval vessels.

HALL CAINE TELLS OF BIG AIR RAID

Saw From His Window Deeds
Which He Contrasts With
Old War Chivalry

By Hall Caine
London, July 8.—From the upper windows of my house on the heights of Hampstead, perhaps the highest house in the highest suburb of London, I witnessed Saturday's air raid from beginning to end. The effects produced by it upon my eye, my heart, and my understanding were strangely and unexpectedly conflicting.

As a display of military prowess I thought it little short of contemptible, although I see it described as an impressive and terrible spectacle. A squadron of aircraft is said to have come up in close formation and brilliant battle array, and the maneuvering under the clear guidance of a leader is said to have been masterly in its plan and its execution. Nothing of the kind. It would be difficult to imagine anything less suggestive to the eye of a spectator of the majesty, unison, terror, and splendor of war.

At 9.30 o'clock, after fitful spells of early sunshine, there was a pale gray sky over London, with a sense of sun behind it. Out of the slowly moving clouds the German Taubes descended, looking black at first, then becoming yellow and white as gleams of light which had not yet reached the earth seemed to touch them. One by one they emerged without recognizable formation close together in patches, and fraying off at various orderless angles. They were then over the southeast of London and at least two to three miles above it flying slowly, astonishingly slowly.

Seemed to Pause Over City

The greater body of the formless mass came over the metropolis and seemed to pause there. For fifteen to twenty minutes they did not appear to move. Against the gray banks of cloud they looked precisely like a collection of cholera germs on a glass disk.

The ground guns began to fire on them 20, 30, 40 shots to the minute. They were now dropping their bombs, and under the rolling thunder in the air there was at frequent intervals a dull, half muffled thud which came up from the ground. Sometimes the sky underneath the German aircraft, showing that our artillery had not

reached them. Sometimes a white cloud would break in their midst, and then they would rise a little. The ground noises were repeated.

The slowly, still slowly, they began to come up toward the north-west and to pass off toward the south-west, apparently undisturbed by the impatient bombardment from below and certainly without any sign of assault from our own aircraft. There had been no battle in the air thus far and no sign of imminent danger to the straggling squadron that was sailing through the broad expanse of sky.

Half an hour after our first sight of them emerging from the gray clouds on the east they faded into gray clouds on the west. Then from a distance continually increasing came the sound of guns being fired in the air. Our airmen were engaging the Germans somewhere outside of London. The heavy roll as of departing thunder died gradually away, and in less than half an hour there was silence.

By this time the sun had shot out, and before one was aware the sky had become a cloudless blue. The great city below was glistening and blinking as if just awake from sleep, and up here on the heights the birds in the trees were singing.

The raid being over, I had now time to co-ordinate my feelings. They were mainly feelings of disgust and contempt for the cowardly assault. I think of what war was in the days when, with all its brutal-

ties, it had the virtue of courage and the splendor of bravery. I remember the battles recorded in the old Norse Sagas, when it was only glorious to fight a man who could fight back, when it was a disgrace to take one's adversary unawares and an everlasting shame to attack the weak, disabled or unarmed, and then I think of these young German airmen hiding behind clouds until they come upon the enemy unprepared, striking him with an arm that can be long or short, according to the conditions of their own safety, and then sailing off in comparative security. Among the illimitable brave men in the category of soldiers, creatures who condescend to such methods of assault ought only to be classed among bullies and cowards.

City Not Seriously Damaged

In the afternoon I went down to look at the results of the raid from a material viewpoint. They were contemptible. I walked for an hour in that waist-belt of offices and public buildings which divides the eastern and western halves of habitable London and is generally shut up and silent at night, on Sunday, and on Saturday afternoons. But for the gathering of crowds I should not have noticed anything had happened.

I could see no damage that might not be remedied by the mason, the paver, and the glazier within six days. Outside of a well-known building a square foot of flagstone was broken up as one might break

it with a hammer that breaks up coal in a cellar. The top stories showed signs of fire, but the rest of the great structure was apparently intact. In one of the principal thoroughfares there were many broken windows and little piles of shattered plate glass were in the narrow streets.

That is all which in this principal region of attack was apparent to the eye of a trained observer, and outside of it were the 700 square miles of the vast city and the thousands and thousands of miles of its streets entirely untouched. Thinking of that, one told one's self that so futile from the viewpoint of military injury are all such pretentious raids that if twice twenty-five German air machines come here every day for ten years, doing so much and no more damage, this mighty London would still be where it stands.

But there is another side to the story. The mothers of East London took right and absolute measure of it in its moral character, and I do not hesitate to warn the Government that if they value public order and security they will take heed of the women's cry.

North and east of the great business center lie a multitude of narrow streets densely populated. Threading my way through one of these, I came upon an elderly woman sitting by the door of her

empty shop, her face, seamed and wrinkled like faces Herkimer used to paint, was gray and grim. I asked if bombs had come her way and she answered in a husky voice, choking with anger:

"Christ, haven't they! If our men don't go over there and give those devils a bit of the same hell, there'll be bloody revolution here and not too soon, either."

Warning To The Government

I had intended to make some attempt to draw political and moral lessons from this attack on London and on the London poor by a gang of cowards and dastards, but my heart is too hot for that today. Perhaps I have no such technical knowledge as would justify me in criticising the apparent unreadiness or inadequacy of our air defences, but fresh from the scenes I have described I do not shrink from warning the Government to take heed of the present mood of our people, particularly our women, and, above all, our mothers. They know we are at war, and as long as it is fair fighting they are ready to pay the

price of battle, but when it is not war but murder, the murder of their helpless children, they will not long be content to sit silent with their arms tied behind their backs.

Finally, I venture to call upon our great, new ally, America, to speed up the manufacture of her aircraft and the training of her airmen, and let us have both without delay, so that in the name of humanity and civilization we may put an end forever to this brutal bullying by cowards who have dragged down the great name of soldier to the lowest depths of infamy.

Is not that what this war is for, to us and to our Allies, the only thing that justifies it? If our enemies have the right to bomb London, then all Europe is a battlefield and not better than the kingdom of the devil, and what is the use of discussing questions of peace and annexation and indemnity until this first great question has been solved. What is war? Is it a struggle of armed men against armed men, or a system of indiscriminate slaughter?

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SPORTS—Latest News of Athletic World—GOSSIP

Cricket

Shanghai Cricket Club and S. M. Police meet on the Cricket Club ground at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon. Following are the teams:

S.C.C.—D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. C. Foster, S. W. Kilby, Churchill Knight, E. G. B. Lover, E. W. Stage, E. G. Tait and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.). Police—Captain Barrett (Capt.), T. W. Spottiswoode, J. A. Quayle, J. Robertson, G. Sale, J. Mason, F. A. Treacher, J. Adams, D. J. Webb, T. S. Fry and C. Doyle or F. E. Bridger.

Hanbury v. Parsecs

The Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys' Club plays the Parsecs Cricket Club on the grounds of the latter at 2.30 p.m. today. The following players will represent the school:

A. J. Willis, L. P. Quincey, J. V. Jensen, A. Madar, G. A. Johansen, H. Hayward, G. V. Jensen, C. A. Sullivan, A. R. Madar, A. McKerro, H. Smith, and H. J. Ambrose.

S. C. C. 2nd XI v. S. R. C.

The Cricket Club 2nd XI plays the Shanghai Recreation Club on S.R.C. ground at 2.45 this afternoon. The teams:

S.C.C. 2nd XI—W. E. Anderson, E. J. Barnes, C. Butland, C. D. Field, W. J. Haynes, H. Langley, A. H. Leslie, S. V. Mills, C. E. M. Thomson, H. Webb and W. J. Monk (Capt.).

Reserves—J. Cockin, F. W. Etheridge and D. H. Cooke.

S.R.C. 2nd XI—R. A. Donaldson, T. Wallace, E. Noakes, A. V. White, C. E. Ollerdesen, F. Ollerdesen, R. H. Ryton, G. H. Purcell, T. Main, S. Madar and H. S. Cooper (Capt.).

Reserve—S. Madar.

Lawn Bowls

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club plays the Junior Golf Club at Hongkew Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The teams will be:

S. L. B. C. team—

G. L. Campbell (skip), Alb. Taylor, S. Hammond and J. D. Gaines.

J. C. Macdougall (skip), D. Macdougall, J. J. Sheridan and F. L. Marshall.

G. H. Phillips (skip), L. Evans, J. Scotson and D. M. Graham.

A. D. Bell (skip), E. L. Hunter, J. T. Disselduff and G. Dunlop.

The following will represent the Junior Golf Club:

A. Taylor, F. George, P. Ephgrave, P. B. Critchley, T. Spring, G. B. Stormes, D. McAllister, G. Hall.

(skip) (skip)

W. R. Kinipple, A. E. Hayward, G. Marshgreen, F. B. Walker, B. Anderson, Angus Macintosh, A. Braid, J. A. Anderson.

(skip) (skip)

Reserves—G. S. Anderson, G. Randall and C. Larsen.

At the S.L.B.C. Today

At the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's rinks teams led by Mr. G. R. Wingrove and Mr. T. E. Trueman will meet at 4.15 p.m. today. The teams will be:

Mr. Trueman's Team Mr. Wingrove's Team

(skip) (skip)

T. E. Trueman, G. R. Wingrove, A. W. McCallum, W. Dutton, H. Browett, O. Blackburn, A. W. Dewhurst, T. Harborne.

(skip) (skip)

J. Valentine, J. C. Thomson, F. C. Banham, D. W. McCallum, W. J. Grey, D. McGregor, A. G. Mossop, E. A. Sampson.

J. Park (skip), F. Large (skip), D. Mennie, W. A. Ogden, D. McIntosh, Dr. H. C. Patrick, S. M. S. Gubbay, J. S. McGavin.

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtzeppoo

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club plays at Yangtzeppoo at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

S. L. B. C. team—

G. H. Phillips (skip), J. Scotson, F. Large and Alb. Taylor.

J. C. Macdougall (skip), J. J. Sheridan, W. Dutton and G. Dunlop.

G. L. Campbell (skip), A. D. Bell, D. Macdougall and J. D. Gaines.

L. Evans (skip), E. L. Hunter, J. T. Disselduff and W. A. Ogden.

The Yangtzeppoo team will be chosen from:—McMurdo, Aitkenhead, Allan, Ross, Malcolm, McGregor, W. Marshall, G. Marshall, Burnside, Dorrance, Bloom, Lloyd, Shaw, Marks, Campbell, Adams, Wilson, Davies, Olivero, Rozario and Fromm.

Junior Golf Club Draw

Following is the result of the draw for the Championship singles of the Junior Golf Club, lawn bowls section:

T. Spring v. J. Burnside, F. W. Ephgrave v. G. B. Stormes, A. Taylor v. R. C. Aitkenhead, A. E. Hayward v. A. Braid, G. Hall v. D. McAllister, B. Anderson v. Angus Macintosh, G. E. Sherman v. J. A. Anderson, F. George v. A. M. McGregor.

The game is 21 points up except the Final which will be 25 points up. First round to be played off by August 25 inclusive.

Swimming

Results of the swimming events of the S. I. S. C. at the Municipal Bath last night follow:

100 Yards Final

C. E. Ozorio (scr.) 1
L. M. Guedes (5 sec.) 2
A. C. Scriven (10 sec.) 0
A. G. Waller (15 sec.) 0

Throwing The Polo Ball

1.—F. A. Remedios 49' 4"
2.—P. W. Golding 43' 6"
3.—C. Encarnacao 42' 10"

8 Entries

Team Race won by Captain's Team. Treasurer's Team—Mellows, Green, Waller, Serthet Jensen, C. Encarnacao, C. E. Ozorio. Captain's Team—Smith, F. C. Ozorio, Scriven, R. F. Remedios, L. Encarnacao, Golding, F. A. Remedios.

Water Polo

Whites, 1. Goal: Blues, 4.

H. G. Waller. Goal: T. Mellows.

1/2 Back: C. Encarnacao.

F. W. Golding. Back: I. L. Berthet.

H. C. Scriven. Forward: L. Encarnacao.

L. Encarnacao, 1. Jensen, 2.

Mellows, 1. C. Encarnacao, 1.

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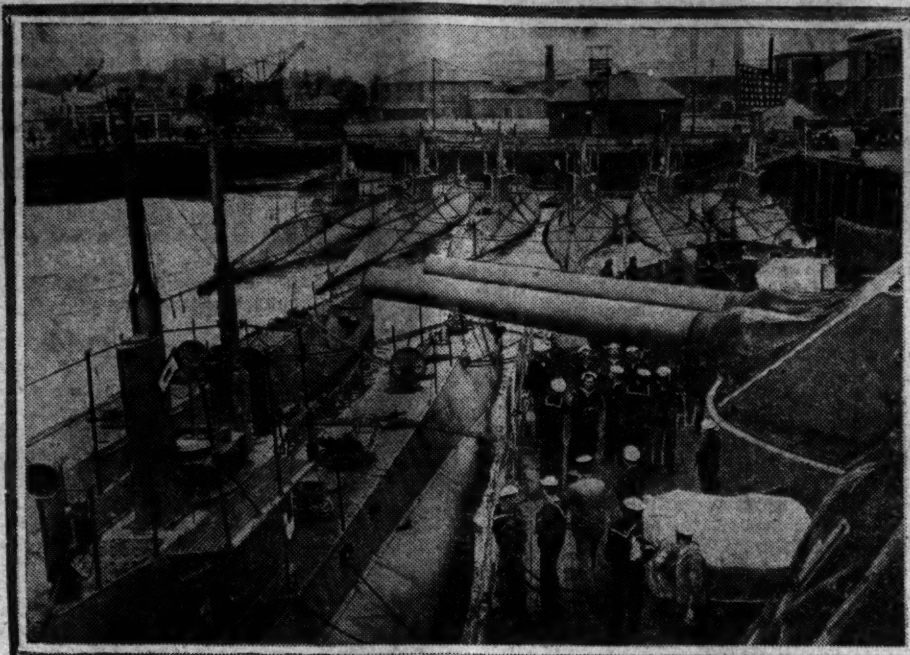
C. Encarnacao, 1.

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C. Encarnacao, 1.

Submarines' Mother Ship Guarding Her 'Pups'



The above photograph shows the guarding her "pups" in the Charles ton Navy Yard slip. These are some of the undersea fighters which will give a good account of themselves when the fleet sees action.

Japanese Press Comment On China's War Decision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, August 16.—Japanese press comment on the declaration of war by China against Germany and Austria is very favorable. It is noteworthy, however, that all the leading papers are apprehensive that internal disorders are likely to result, owing to the declaration of war, due to the opposition of the South to the Tann Cabinet. They do not expect tangible assistance from China, but the maintenance of domestic order is looked upon as the greatest help China can render the Allies.

The Jiji says that what the Allies want is that China should sweep out German influence and eradicate all the elements of possible disturbance. This seemingly minor undertaking alone would benefit the Allies greatly. The Allies wish, in the first place, the preservation of the internal tranquillity of China and keeping a solid front and, secondly, a faithful discharge of the obligations accruing from her declaration of war.

The Jiji further advises China to abstain from demanding compensation in exchange for her declaration of war against the Central Powers, remarking that such an attitude would ultimately prove a considerable moral gain.

The Nichi Nichi says that the principal object of the Allies in inviting China to join them was the routing up of German influence, in order to exclude a possible source of menace to the Orient for ever. China, hereafter, must concentrate her efforts on this point.

The Nichi Nichi fears that, unless the Peking Government keeps strict surveillance over the movements of the Germans, the latter might instigate the malcontents in the South to start internal disturbances.

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8-HOUR RAILWAY DAY IMPRACTICABLE IN WAR

British Ministry Hears Rumor Of Another Strike, Which Is Officially Denied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, spoke of the possibility of the stoppage of work by a section of railway drivers and firemen, with the object of establishing the principle of an eight-hour day. He said that the Cabinet was of opinion that an eight-hour day is impracticable during war-time and he did not believe that any responsible body of men would prejudice the conduct of the war by participating in such a stoppage of work, but steps were being taken to deal with any emergency.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for Derby, speaking on behalf of the National Union of Railwaymen, disclaimed that there had been any threat to stop work.

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WEATHER

Fine weather, with gentle breezes
from between E. and N. on our
coasts. The typhoon of the Pacific
progresses towards the Baitingtang
Channel. Rough weather on both
sides of South Formosa.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 18, 1917

The German Offensive Against Russia

WE wish the Germans joy of the present little offensive against the Russians along the Sereth on the south-eastern front. If they are really enjoying it, their enjoyment will be short-lived. As a matter of fact it is quite certain they did not want to begin an offensive against Russia on the Sereth or anywhere else on that long line from Riga to the Black Sea. But their position was such that they had to do so. They could no longer sit still while Korniloff and Kerensky pulled the army and the country back into fighting form and prepared a vast offensive against them.

Wholly against their will, they had to strike, for they knew that the British, French and Americans had military commissions in Russia studying the situation and giving the Russians invaluable advice, and that the Americans were literally pouring hundreds and, by now, even thousands of skilled engineers and transportation experts into the country, besides 10,000 goods cars a month, and they knew that all this effort would not be fruitless.

So they began their offensive, knowing in advance that whatever their victories they would be valueless. Every advance they make now takes them further from their strategic railways, further from their bases of supplies, further into a wilderness. Even Odessa would prove of little use to them. They may advance a hundred, or two hundred miles, or three hundred miles, lengthening and thinning their lines, but they cannot win by carrying the war into Russia. They only are weakening themselves and giving Korniloff's offensive, when it does come, a better chance to score a sweeping success.

This they must know and therefore the logical conclusion is that their present offensive was forced upon them by conditions on the eastern front which called upon them either to advance or to retreat to an eastern Hindenburg Line.

The Germans, in other words, are quite literally in the position of the man who caught the bear and couldn't let go of him.

A Japanese Glance Into The Near Future

IN a long article in the current number of the Shin Nippon Mr. Ryosuke Shimatani, M. A., contends that the rise of the United States as a strong military and naval Power will sound the death knell of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. That the Japanese industrial interest will go counter to that of Britain; Britain is growing in her distrust and suspicion of the increasing influence of Japanese military power, and will seek a friend in the United States when the latter shall have a strong navy, so as to shift the task of guarding her overseas possessions from Japan to America, and that the United States is no longer a peace-loving democracy, but is fast becoming a strong military Power with an Imperial aspiration, are among the speculations which Mr. Shimatani

advances. The article is entitled "Armed America and the Natural Conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," and we append below an abridged translation.

What is the real meaning of America's participation in the war? What is the effect of American participation on the war situation and the political status of the world?

America's participation means two things. From the viewpoint of her domestic politics it means the triumph of republicanism over democracy. From the standpoint of foreign politics, it is the rapprochement between America and Britain, a harbinger of the future alliance of the two English-speaking peoples.

In Wilson and Bryan we recognize the father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson; and in Roosevelt, a modern prototype of Alexander Hamilton, originator of Republican principles. Wilson's "Men have too much pride to fight" has the same ring as Jefferson's statement that he was temperamentally for peace.

Pacifism and pro-war principles can never agree. Consequently the American Administration represented by the Democrats such as Wilson and Bryan had done their best to prevent their country being dragged into the war. On the other hand Republicans such as Roosevelt, Hughes, Root and Lodge had howled against the pacifism of the Wilson administration.

Pacifists Elected Wilson
Wilson's triumph over Hughes at the last Presidential election may be called the victory of pacifism over advocacy for war.

If he had his own way and that of his party, Mr. Wilson would have fought for his pacifism to the last. But the declaration of the German submarine war, and the downfall of the Romanov dynasty in Russia quickened the participation of the United States by making it impossible for Mr. Wilson to contend against the force of circumstances.

One could imagine the exaltation of Republicans, for everything had gone in the way they had desired, while the Democratic party was plunged in a sorry plight. But that the Democratic spirit has not wholly gone was proved by the impressive vehemence with which Mr. Stone and fifty other Democrats fought until the last against war in the cause of humanity and Christian principles.

Of course Mr. Wilson personally could not have favored an appeal to arms, but there was no contending against the great current of warlike opinion which had swept over the country; he had been dragged into the vortex of war by sheer force of circumstances. Mr. Wilson, who was re-elected as the savior of America from the horrors of war, had now to appear before the American people as spokesman of Militarists and Republicans, and Congress had to pass many war measures, with their eyes shut, so to speak.

Militaristic Republic Coming
In 1912 Democracy was considered to have triumphed, but the emergencies of the European war would seem to have been converting the United States into an Imperial nation. Under the name of putting down the Prussian despotism the United States is, we will suppose, going to raise two million troops and a navy as strong as that of Great Britain. Would not that affect the democratic and peace-loving American spirit? Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Guildhall recently, declared that Prussia is not a state but an army and that the Kaiser's head has turned at the sight of a hundred thousand troops marching past him. Would not the sight of a million troops passing through New York streets or a gigantic armada of battleships parading up the Hudson river affect the American mentality? It would be little short of a miracle if the powerful American navy, got up for the purpose of destroying the German militarism, should not end in producing a great militaristic Republic.

That America should have nothing to do with Europe was the fundamental political principle of the Republic laid by George Washington. But this basic principle has now been destroyed by President Wilson. America's participation in the European war is an epoch-making event in the political history of the world. Whether voluntarily or passively done, the United States has at last declared that she will have her say in the European politics. It seems that President Wilson was not quite willing openly to join the ranks of the Entente, as is shown by his non-participation in the anti-separate-peace pact. But you can be sure that at the peace conference to come the man who will sit between Britain's representative on one side and France's representa-

tive on the other will be the representative of the United States.

That the Entente have compensated for the loss of Russia by acquiring a powerful friend in America was a phenomenal diplomatic success for Britain and France. But a little consideration will show that there is nothing strange in America's participation. For from the very outset the United States stood to share the loss and profit with the Entente Allies. The ties of interest are stronger than the ties of principles. True that there are many pro-German people in America but they are far outnumbered by pro-French and pro-British Americans. Since the outbreak of the war American business men have been busily supplying the Entente nations with munitions of war. Virtually therefore the United States has all along been a member of the Entente Allies.

(The writer explains the evolution of the relations between Britain and the United States, and then goes on to argue about the relations between Britain and Japan as follows:)
Spinning, Shipping Pre-eminent
The principal things in British industry are two, namely, spinning and shipping, the latter including shipbuilding. The decline in these two industries will mean the decline of the British Empire. The cotton goods occupy nearly half the export trade of Britain, and her shipping of twenty million tons totals four-ninths of the world's shipping. That "Britannia rules the seas" is the pride of every Briton and is a fact. For this "rule of the seas" Britain fought with Holland, with France and is now fighting with Germany. Not till Germany conceived an ambition on the sea did she incur the hostility of Britain. As to Japan, the industries for which she has great hopes of future expansion are none other than the same spinning and shipping. Japan's future prosperity depends on her progress in these two lines, and Japan is now trying to encroach on Britain's realm of trade. Who could deny that Japan would come to incur British jealousy as Germany did?

It is not to be denied that Australia, New Zealand and other British possessions east of India are being threatened strategically by the growing influence which Japan possesses. This has been demonstrated in a most emphatic manner since the outbreak of the war. The British colonies themselves have begun to feel uneasiness for the natural pressure of Japan's growing military power. Australia has started to build an independent navy of its own while New Zealand has contributed warships to the home country. Britain's fear of Japan, strange to say, is growing more and more marked during the progress of the present war, though Japan is proving herself the most loyal friend to her ally. New Zealand's Minister for Defence has recently warned the people not to place too much reliance on the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It can be predicted that Britain's watchful attitude will become keener after the restoration of peace.

Japan Indispensable to Britain
Japan's aid to Britain has now become absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the British Empire, and it is a question whether Britain after the war will be able to make a navy strong enough to cope with the Japanese navy on the Pacific. The day may come when the statesmen of Britain should come to invoke the aid of the American navy in place of the Japanese to protect her colonies in the Orient. It will be an interesting question as to whether it is more convenient for Britain to have the assistance of a people of the same race and color than that of a different race in guarding her overseas possessions.

Many political thinkers have declared that the cause of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has gone. The common enemy of the Alliance, namely, the autocratic Russia, has perished and been replaced by a democratic and socialist Russia. It is not likely that this new Russia will threaten the peace of the Far East. Thus Britain will no longer want Japan's help. Japan will be in the position of Italy in the Triple Alliance. The day Britain recognises she does not want Japan's help she will release Japan, however reluctant Japanese statesmen may be to separate from Britain.

Considering the question from a different angle the policy Japan will adopt in future toward China and the immigration problem is such as is calculated to draw Britain and America closer than before. In regard to China Japan is in the position of aggressor, and Britain and America are relegated to the defensive, so to speak. Both countries suspect Japan's ambition

in China and will try to check Japan's encroachment.

Yellow Peril Vital Problem

The immigration problem is a very broad problem, constituting a vital issue between the Orientals and the Anglo-Saxon peoples. It was the Kaiser who invoked the Yellow Peril goblin to frighten the white race. But he only uttered a sensational lie, which had nothing to do with his country's vital questions. But with the Anglo-Saxon peoples the Yellow Peril is a problem of life and death. Not only in the United States but also in all the British colonies the pressure of Oriental immigration is keenly felt. It will be impossible to extinguish their racial prejudice against the yellow race.

The fact that the Indians, Chinese and Japanese are receiving prejudicial treatment at the hands of the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon must naturally tend to cement these three peoples in their defensive union and form a league for the realization of the Orient for the Oriental principles. Today the Japanese do not understand the Indians, nor are the relations between Japanese and Chinese as cordial as can be desired. But the common pressure of the Anglo-Saxon cannot but tend in the long run toward a spiritual alliance of the Oriental races. At the same time it will draw closer the bonds of intimacy binding Britain and the United States.

In short, when America's navy and army programs shall have been carried out it will be the time for Britain to replace the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by an Anglo-American rapprochement, and the guarding of Australia and New Zealand will thenceforth be effected by the American Navy, not by the Japanese navy. Then it is that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be thrown aside, as a fan would be when the hot weather is passed.

40 Tons A Year For Each Fighter

How tremendously important is the building of ships in America may be appreciated if you take to heart these facts from the Daily Financial America:

For every soldier we send to France we will have to ship 40 tons of stuff per year. And this does not include the item of heavy guns, etc.

If we send 500,000 men it will be necessary to ship upward of 20,000,000 tons of supplies per year. Vessels that carry 10,000 tons of freight, are not plentiful. It would take 2,000 trips of a 10,000-ton ship to transport the goods needed by an army of that size.

Can you imagine what that means in the line of ocean freighting? A soldier's food runs between 3 and 4 pounds a day. For every man on the firing line there is an expenditure of ammunition averaging about 225 rounds per day. For every horse and mule there is a food allowance that is appalling when it is considered that it has to be taken across the seas. Cloths wear out with surprising rapidity in war times.

But food and ammunition do not begin to cover the bulk of the freight total. There is no end of machinery for trench building, road building, railroad building, etc. For every man on the firing line there are three in the rear. Supplies are used up faster than you would imagine. A break in the volume of supplies would cripple an army.

Never in history did any nation have such a gigantic task as that which this government has undertaken in sending an army to France and preparing to feed and supply it. We surely will send half a million men. We may send a million. It is possible we may be compelled to send a million and a half or two million. If you can grasp what that means in ocean freight after you have figured the totals in tons and ships on the basis set down here you will have appreciation of what the people in Washington have before them.

But they are undertaking still more. They plan to feed Europe, to supply much of the cannon, the shot, the shell, the supplies generally for England, France, Russia and Italy.

Now you may appreciate why we need ships, ships and ships. If we had in hand the 1,000,000 tons of steel ships under construction in American yards today we could end the war 6 months earlier than it probably will end.

It is not a lack of trained men that holds us back. It's lack of ships.

And when we have the freight ships that will not be enough. Every freight ship will have to be convoyed across to protect it from the U-boat.

Don't criticize Washington without knowing the facts. Always believe in the men at the helm. Those we have in office today have job bigger than departmental chiefs ever assumed in all the history of the government.

The tasks are made all the bigger because they have developed suddenly, because we are not a military people, because we have not a maritime people in the true sense of the word have been careless, improvident, trustful.

We need ships, more ships and then still more and more ships. Build them. Help build them.

An Extraordinary War Prophecy

By Perome Landfield

Prophecies are usually shrewd guesses or ambiguous statements interpreted after the event. What generally happens is that when something foretold comes to pass it is seized upon as marvelous, while the thousands of prophecies that do not materialise are forgotten. Since August, 1914, many such prophecies have been made public, some of them foretelling the world-catastrophe with considerable definiteness. The spirit of mysticism that has spread over Europe as one of the psychological reactions of the war has caused some of these to be regarded as supernatural revelations. The scientific and skeptical mind finds itself challenged by facts that seem to defy explanation.

The most remarkable of all these foretellings is the prophecy of Brother Johannes, supposed to be a monk who lived and wrote in the sixteenth century. The whole thing may, of course, have been composed as the playful diversion of a modern writer, but it is definitely known to have existed before 1890. Even so it would be equally remarkable, for it is incredible that anyone even five years before the war, by reason of political insight or sagacity, could have imagined or hazarded a guess as to what would happen and the combinations that would be made. From this point of view the prophecy, even if the monk Johannes never existed, is astounding, for it is so definite and detailed as to preclude the idea of chance coincidence.

As far as we know the prophecy was found among the papers of the late Adrien Peladan, a Frenchman who made prophecies, his hobby and who published a work in three volumes on the subject. In 1890 his son, himself a student of religious manifestations, found the Latin manuscript of the prophecy among his father's papers. According to him, his father came into possession of this manuscript through a monk of Saint Michel de Frigolet, near Tarascon, who in turn received it from the Abbe Donat, an aged priest and scholar. M. Peladan believes that the supposed author, Brother Johannes, was a monk who lived in the sixteenth century. He translated the Latin manuscript into French and published it in the columns of the Figaro. Naturally at that time it attracted but little notice, for the events foretold were so fantastic and improbable that it seemed but the hallucinations of a demented individual.

In October, 1914, however, it was republished, this time causing a sensation. It was also published in part in various papers in America at that time. But so many things have happened since that time and so many points in the prophecy have received what appears to be confirmation, that it is worth while reading it over again in the light of the present situation. The coincidences are so remarkable that even if the document is of recent origin, they would challenge the scientific world to give an explanation. By way of elucidation it should be pointed out that the black eagle represents Germany; the cock, France; the leopard, England; the white eagle, Russia. Here is the full text of the prophecy:

"Several times has one seemed to recognise him, because all the slayers of the Lamb resemble each other, and all the wicked are the precursors of the Great Wicked One."

"The veritable Antichrist will be one of the monarchs of his time, a son of Luther; he will invoke God and call himself His messenger."

"The Prince of Lies will swear by the Bible; he will call himself the Arm of the Most High, chastising corrupted people."

"He will have only one arm, but his innumerable armies, who will take as their motto 'God is with us,' will seem like infernal legions."

"For a long time he will act by ruse and treason; his spies will spread all over the earth, and he will be the master of the secrets of those in power."

"He will have theologians in his pay to certify and prove his celestial mission."

"A war will furnish him with the reason for lifting the mask. It will not be one which he will make against the French monarch, but another which will be easily recognised by the fact that in two weeks' time it will have become universal."

"It will call to arms all Christians, all Mahometans, and even other very distant peoples. Armies will be formed in the four parts of the world."

"For men's minds will be opened by angle and in the third week they will understand that this is the Antichrist, and that they will all become slaves if they do not trample down this conquering one."

"The Antichrist will be recognisable by several marks; he will chiefly massacre priests, monks, women, children and old people. He will show no mercy; he will pass along holding a torch like the barbarians, but invoking the name of Christ."

"His false words will resemble those of Christians, but his acts will be those of Nero and the Roman persecutors; there will be an eagle in his coat of arms, and there will also be one in that of his confederate, the other wicked monarch."

"But this one is a Christian, and he will die cursed by the Pope Benedictus, who will be elected at

the beginning of the reign of the Antichrist."

"Priests and monks will no longer be seen confessing and absolving the combatants, because for the first time priests and monks will fight with the other citizens, and also because Pope Benedictus having cursed the Antichrist, it will be proclaimed that all those that wage war against him will be in a state of grace, and should they die, will, like martyrs, go straight to heaven."

"The Pope's Bull proclaiming these things will make a great sensation, and will cause the death of the monarch, the Antichrist's ally."

"In order to conquer the Antichrist, more men must be killed than Rome has ever held. It will require an effort from all lands, for the Cock, the Leopard, and the White Eagle would not suffice to overcome the Black Eagle if they were not helped by the prayers and devotion of all the human race."

"Never before has humanity been in such peril, for the triumph of the Antichrist would be that of a Demon, in whom he is incarnated."

"For it has been said that twenty centuries after the Incarnation of the Word the Beast in his turn would be incarnated, and would threaten the earth with as many evils as the Divine Incarnation had brought it grace."

"Near the year 2000 the Antichrist will appear; his army will surpass in numbers anything heretofore imagined, there will be Christians among his hordes, and among the defenders of the Lamb there will be Mahometans and savage tribes."

"For the first time the Lamb will be entirely red, in the whole of the Christian world there will not be space that will not be red; and the heavens, the earth, the water and even the air will be red, for blood

will flow in the sphere of the four elements at the same time."

"The Black Eagle will throw itself upon the Cock, which will lose many of its feathers, but will strike heroically with its spur. It would soon be annihilated were it not for the help of the Leopard and its claws."

"The Black Eagle, which will come from the land of Luther, will surprise the Cock by another side, and will invade one-half of the land of the Cock."

"The White Eagle, which will come from the north, will surprise the Black Eagle, and the other Eagle, and will completely invade the land of the Antichrist from one end to the other."

"The Black Eagle will be forced to leave the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, and the Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into the land of the Antichrist to help the White Eagle."

"The battles waged until then will be small in comparison to those that will take place in the land of Luther, because the seven angels will at the same time pour fire from their burners on the impious land, which means that the Lamb will order the extermination of the Antichrist race."

"When the Beast sees he is lost he will become furious; during months the beak of the White Eagle, the Claws of the Leopard, and the spurs of the Cock must harass him."

"Rivers will be crossed over masses of dead bodies, which in some places will change the course of the waters. Only great noblemen, superior officers, and princes will receive burial, for to the carnage caused by firearms will be added those who perished by famine and plague."

"The Antichrist will several times ask for peace, but the seven angels who precede the three animals, defenders of the Lamb, have declared that victory shall only be accorded on the condition that the Antichrist be crushed, like straw on the threshing floor."

"Executors of the Lamb's justice, these three animals cannot stop fighting as long as any soldiers remain to the Antichrist."

"The reason the sentence of the

(Continued on Page 7)

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Judge Rummy's Wife Gets The Berth Rate

By Tad



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Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

When An American Journalist Interviews A Japanese Wife

By Saito Man
(Japan Advertiser)

Not long ago I introduced an American lady journalist of note to a certain well-known Japanese lady, and in their first and probably last interview I acted as interpreter. I do not pride myself on being an adept in this sort of thing, but the request of my employer to whom the journalist was referred was not to be disobeyed.

The one was a young plucky Amer-

ican lady, Miss B., connected with a well-known journal in San Francisco, and the other the accomplished wife of Dr. E., a famous scholar. The journalist wished to meet some representative Japanese women, and as I could claim an acquaintanceship with Dr. E. and his wife is one of the best-known Tokio women. I thought their meeting might prove mutually interesting.

Miss B. was going on a round-

world tour for the study of various women of various countries, a radical feminist, with much spirit, college education and journalistic experience, altogether the newest of the new women that America has ever sent around the world. Add to that a flavor of New England Puritanism, a plenty of vivacious chit chat talk, an unaffected girlish naivete, and a lot of political opinion and a beautiful charming face, and Miss B. stood confessed.

Mr. E. is a conservative Japanese woman of the old school, as least she declares herself to be one, with a characteristic scorn of the growing fashion of haikarism prevailing among Japanese women. If she is a bit fashionable in her costume and other matters, she believes herself a reactionary champion of good old Japanese fashions and tastes. Many Tokio people consider her as one of the best-dressed and most beautiful women in town.

Little did I prepare myself for the embarrassing experience that was in store for me. I had no time to meet either of the ladies till we met almost at the same moment by appointment at the home of Mrs. E. It seems as if both ladies were destined to play at cross purposes. The interviewer would talk of serious questions, such as "What do you think of the prevailing tendency of world's politics?" "What is your opinion about the present government of Japan?" "When would Japanese women get votes?" "Does Japanese education tend to the growth of women's political right?" "Have the Japanese women the freedom of education—can they choose the matters wherein they want to be instructed?" And the like.

The hostess was apparently ill prepared for all this. She is seldom interviewed even by home journalists, and is so much of the Japanese woman that she never dreamed, she said, that any foreign lady journalist should ever approach her with interrogations on such subjects as even her own learned husband would hesitate answering impromptu. Her way of disposing of the answers was rather original. She turned to me rather than to the guest. "This is quite

beyond me, Mr. S. You know I care nothing about such troublesome questions. I don't understand them in the first place. Even if I understand, it will be impossible for me to say anything. You know the position of my husband, and as I am supposed to be his obedient wife, I don't like to make him look like a fool before the public by my prating on things about which I know nothing. Perhaps you know the kind of answers one is expected to make to such questions without disappointing or offending the lady. Please help me."

So I mumbled something to Miss B. which I have now forgotten. Miss B. looked embarrassed, for she made an apologetic remark: "Perhaps I am misunderstood. I do not want to seem immodest or masculine or anything of the kind. The questions I have made about women's political rights, etc., are quite natural to American women. In the State in which I live the women have votes, so that it is quite natural for me to put the question, whenever I meet any foreign lady, as to whether she has a vote or when she is going to have one."

Meantime Mrs. E. kept her searching eyes on us both, trying evidently to catch the few English words which she had learned and was now forgetting. Perhaps she thought that Miss B. was marshalling out another formidable array of difficult interrogations. "I wonder," she said, directly Miss B. stopped, "if this lady is not interested in such things as we Japanese women are interested in, for instance, in kimono, dolls, pictures, kakemono, hair-dressing, koto, dancing and so forth. Just arrived from America? Then she can't know much about Japan. How, I wonder, may our kimono and hair-dressing strike an American lady? They must seem strange, possibly ugly to foreigners. No? Foreigners are so polite in compliments. You know we are going back to our old fashions now, for instance, in kimono and hair-dress. I am ashamed of my hakara style today; I have been sick lately. Otherwise I would have shown my kimono and explained some points about it. (Now that she was in her congenial element, Mrs. E. went on interminably, wasting her conversational talents on my clumsy interpretation.) Oh, you foreign ladies must have a mean opinion of us Japanese women, because we stay at

home so much. (She used both direct and indirect modes of speech, as did Miss B., which considerably added to the difficulty of interpreting.) She must be a very brave young girl to make a trip round the world by herself. Ask her how old she is. So young? Why are you not married? Is she so clever that she can't find a man good enough for her in all America? My husband? Well I like her well enough. He is so studious, gets plenty of money and leaves me alone to my hobbies. I like all kinds of pleasure, even jujitsu and riding, a rather rough sort for a Japanese woman. Yes, I might have joined a suffragette movement. If I were born in your country. But I have enough to do at home to keep myself from mischief. I will show her many things, if we meet often. Is she leaving Japan so soon? What a pity! I wish she could stay till summer and honor us with a visit at our cottage at K, where many foreigners go in summer."

And so on! Miss B. as well as my poor self was now quite relegated to the defensive. "Yes, yes, and yes, yes," were all we could say. Miss B. had evidently made a mental note of the ponderous questions to discuss, while Mrs. E. had been pre-determined to play out the self-imposed role of "Japanese wife" to a foreign visitor who, she must have thought, was anxious to see the inside of Japanese home life. Both were at cross purposes. I felt as sorry for them as for myself. In my time I had interviewed Marquis Okuma and acted interpreter at such interviews, but never did I sweat and palpitate as I did at this first and probably last meeting between two women who seem to have suddenly sprung from the opposite angles of the world mentally and geographically.

We were felt somewhat relieved when a large table-laden with tea and cakes was ushered in, and Mrs. E. brought out many artistic things, mostly her own workmanship. Miss B. was profuse in paying compliments, and Mrs. E. complimented her on her compliments. "Oh, you foreigners have an eye to see and a heart to understand artistic objects, even such strange things so peculiar to the Orient, and you know how to flatter, which Japanese women never do—your compliments are so pertinent, and show you have brains, brains which make one understand at first sight even the most strange things one has ever seen."

Time passed agreeably enough now. I suspect I detected a sign of noble resignation on Miss B.'s face, but she soon entered into the spirit of the situation. Customary topics of love, marriage, immorality and stupidity of the male sex and other topics on which women like to discuss when two of them meet, were freely discussed; and as you can easily imagine I felt far from comfortable, and

inwardly swore that I had embarked on the wrong boat. Just to fancy the scene of two women, one extremely American and the other extremely Japanese, meeting for the first and perhaps for the last time in a strange unfamiliar situation through the untutored interpreting of an unsociable bookworm like myself! I was very sorry for both ladies, but the interview lasted more than two hours; and with its end I bolted homeward, and have never since met either of the ladies. I was very glad indeed to receive subsequently a big box of American candies from Miss B., and from Mrs. E. an handsome notebook—for they seemed to be tokens of the pleasure they felt when they met each other.

An Extraordinary War Prophecy

(Continued from Page 6)

Lamb is so implacable is that the Antichrist has pretended to be a Christian and to be acting in His Name, so that if he did not perish, the fruit of the Redemption would be lost, and the gates of Hell would prevail against the Savior.

"It will be seen that it is not a human combat which will be waged where the Antichrist forges his arms. The three animals, defenders of the Lamb, will exterminate the Antichrist's last army; but the battlefield will become an altar of sacrifice, larger than the greatest of cities, and the corpses will have changed its shape by rising in it chains of mounds.

"The Antichrist will lose his crown, and will die demented and alone. His Empire will be divided into twenty-two States, but none

will have either a royal house, an army, or vessels.

"The White Eagle, by Michael's order, will drive the Crescent from Europe, where only Christians will remain; it will occupy Constantinople.

"Then an era of peace and prosperity will commence for all the universe, and there will be no more war, each nation being governed according to its wish and living in justice.

"There will be no more Lutherans or schismatics. The Lamb will reign, and the joys of humanity will commence. Happy they who, escaping from the perils of this prodigious time, can taste its fruit, which will be the reign of the Eternal Spirit, and the sanctification of humanity, only to be achieved by the defeat of the Antichrist."

Such is the prophecy of Brother Johannes. No matter who wrote it or when, it is sufficiently startling to make one's flesh creep, be he superstitious or not. The allusion to the Kaiser's withered arm, to the use of aircraft in fighting, to the dropping of bombs, to the election of Pope Benedict, and to the death of Francis Joseph, are simply astounding. Some points in the prophecy have been fulfilled even since its publication in English two and a half years ago. The reference to the White Eagle is interesting because if the manuscript really dates from the sixteenth or seventeenth century, this would in the mind of the monk apply to Poland, whose arms include the white eagle. But above all what holds the attention is the prediction, already fulfilled, of a combat of dimensions in armies employed, of losses incurred, of atrocities indulged in by the Germans, that a few years ago would have marked the author for a padded cell in an asylum for the insane.

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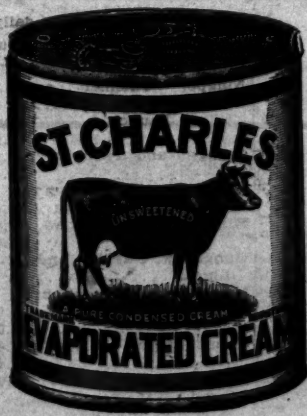
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Cally Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
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Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 70 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Shanghai Bassett	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 220
Sell on Sa. Sales B. Buyers	

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
apartments under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 17, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.	9.67
@ 72 1/2 = Mex. \$13.30	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.4
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1807
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3 1/2 = Tls.	4.66
exch. @ 72 1/2 = Mex.	\$6.41
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.15
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	44d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47 1/2
Consols	2
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/3 1/2
London	Demand 4/3 1/2
India (nominal)	T.T. 31 1/2
Paris	T.T. 59 1/2
Paris	Demand 59 1/2
New York	T.T. 102 1/2
New York	Demand 102 1/2
Hongkong (nominal)	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 50 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 24 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Ctds. 4/5 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 4/5 1/2
London	6 m-s. Ctds. 4/5 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 4/5 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 609
New York	4 m-s. 105 1/2
Customs House Exchange Rates For August	
Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 1/2	£1
" 1 @ 53 1/2 = Francs	5.94
" 1 No quotation Market	4.85
" 0.97 @ 92 1/2 Gold	\$1
" 1 @ 55 1/2 Yen	2.00
" 1 @ 15 Rupees	3.25
" 1 @ 480 Roubles	\$5.36
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 17, 1917.
Official
Kota Bahru Tls. 7.00
Padang Tls. 13.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, August 17, 1917.
Unofficial
Shah Lands Tls. 77.50 cash
Anglo Javans Tls. 9.65 cash
INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS
Reuter's Service
London, August 15.—Tenders for
Bills and Deferred Transfers were as
follows:
Tenders for Bills:
Highest price, 1s. 45-32d.
Tenders at, 1s. 45-32d.
Receive, 44%
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price, 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Tenders at, 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Receive, 44%
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price, 1s. 45-32d.
Tenders at, 1s. 45-32d.
Receive, 44%
Total amount sold during the week,
Rs. 9,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week,
Rs. 9,000,000.

MAKE YOUR WILL
and
INSURE YOUR LIFE.

Send today for Prospectus
to the
**China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.**
10 Canton Road,
SHANGHAI.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, August 15.—Today's rubber
prices were:
Plantation first latex crepe,
Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 7 1/4 d. paid.
Tendency of Market, quiet.
Last Quotation, London, August 14:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 7 1/4 d. paid.
Tendency of Market, steady.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, August 15.—Today's silver
prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 44d. No offer, firm
buyers.
Last Quotation, London, August 14:
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/4 d. Buyers,
Continental buying closed firm.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 1 and 2.—Follow-
ing were the prices realised at our
Auction this week:—
Per picul.

Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	131/127
Smoked Good Ribbed	127/115
Smoked Fine Plain	115/114
Smoked Good Plain	113/110
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	118/116
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	114/112
Unsmoked Fine Plain	113/111
Unsmoked Good Plain	113/111
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	130/123
Good Pale Thin	127/119
Good Pale Blanket	119/116
Good Brown Blanket	105/104
Fine Brown	118/112
Good Brown	113/101
Good Dark	103/90
Barky	92/56
Scrap:	
Virgin & Pressed	96/55
Loose	84
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	106/92

London, Quotations: Fine Pale
Crepe, Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet,
Catalogued for sale Feb. 13, 095
(about 779 tons). Sold Pcls. 8,325
(about 496 tons).

At the start of our auction yester-
day buyers were rather reserved,
and many lots were bought in on
account of high limits. As the sale
progressed, however, bidding be-
came brisk, and \$130 was paid for
both Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and
Fine Pale Crepe. Off grades of
Ribbed Smoked Sheet met with a
rather better demand than last week,
whereas Good Pale Crepe was slight-
ly easier. Medium and lower Crepes
were well competed for. Brown
Crepe being comparatively in better
demand than Dark and Barky. Plain
Smoked Sheet show an advance of
\$2 on the week, and Unsmoked
Sheet of both descriptions were also
\$2 higher, but no Fine Plain Sheet
were sold, as the prices offered did
not coincide with sellers' ideas.

Before noon \$131 was paid for
one lot of Fine Ribbed Smoked
Sheet, but this figure was not reach-
ed in the afternoon, when prices for
the Standard grades ranged from
\$127 to \$130.

On the second day the bidding for
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet was very
brisk at times, and \$131 was paid
for several parcels. Fine Pale
Crepe did not exceed \$130. Other
grades remained as yesterday, al-
though the interest in lower Crepes
fell off considerably.

Banks' buying rate on London
3 m/s 2s. 4-25/32d.
Banks' buying rate on London
demand 2s. 4-7/16d.
Banks' buying rate on New York
demand 54 1/2.

Fire-Life-Marine-Motor Car
INSURANCE

As agents for the following companies we are prepared to ac-
cept risks at the lowest current rates.
Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd., Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd., Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd., of N. Z., Marine
New York Life Insurance Co., Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co., Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

FOR
LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD
Phone 4757

China War Notes

Five German soldiers interned at
Haitien, Peking, have fled to Peitaiho.
Twenty troops have been sent by the
Ministry of War to effect their arrest
with the assistance of the Tientsin
Police.

Two Austrian military officers and
32 marines were conveyed from
Tientsin to Haitien in closed cars
Thursday. These will be interned
with the Germans there. Austrian
troops at Tientsin were unwilling to
surrender their arms to China and
destroyed them instead. The Aus-
trian civilians in that city have been
given their passports and ordered to
leave there Wednesday.

The Austrian Minister, A. von
Roosthorn, has requested the Peking
government through the Dutch
Minister to extend his stay in China
to November.

The formal taking over of the
Austrian settlement at Tientsin was
effected Wednesday. The five-
barred colors replaced the Austrian
flag, and Liu Fung-ming was ap-
pointed head of the administration.

The Dutch Minister spent the
evening of the 14th at Tientsin,
having over German and Austrian
interests.

Investigations for the handling of
enemy subjects have been com-
menced by the Ministry of the Interior. They
are:

(1) Enemy subjects residing in
China may obtain from local officials
their passports and leave Chinese
territory within five days thereafter.

(2) Registration of enemy subjects
must be effected within ten days
after the declaration of war.

(3) Adequate protection will be
given to life and property of enemy
subjects who are permitted to re-
main at their usual residence. Enemy
subjects may be moved to some
other designated locality or be given
their passports to go home.

(4) Property left behind through
the departure of these subjects shall
be sealed up and guarded by local
officials. However, they may entrust
their property to their friends pro-
vided sanction is duly given by the
government of the Chinese Republic.

(5) Permission must be secured
from the local authorities for the
pursuance of peaceful occupations
by enemy subjects.

(6) Enemy subjects will not be
allowed to make trips.

(7) Enemy subjects are prohibited
from entering this Republic unless
by special permission.

(8) Books or papers published or
written by enemy subjects are pro-
hibited, no matter in what language.

The Cabinet meeting Wednesday
took up the question of Customs
tariff to non-treaty powers, which is
expected to be made 20 per cent ad
valorem. The refund of the loans in
which Germany or Austria partici-
pated also was discussed. These are
to be kept in gold at the Bank of
China.

The Ministry of the Interior is
contemplating the issuance of war
bonds and military notes.

The Boxer indemnity to be paid
to Germany will be deposited at a
certain London bank.

Seven German and three Austrian
ships as well as more than 20 minor
Teuton vessels, valued at \$30,000,000
and with a tonnage of 100,000, have
been acquired by the Chinese
government.

Ex-Tsar Is Exiled
To Bolsk, Siberia
Government Acts Promptly On
Learning Of Plot To
Restore Monarchy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 15.—Bolsk, in
Siberia, is the destination of the ex-
Tsar and his family. Their exile was
decided on in consequence of informa-
tion received by the Government of
an agitation in favor of a counter-
revolution and the possibility of an
attempt being made to release the ex-
Tsar from confinement at Tsarskoe-
Selo.

The Bourse Gazette states that the
Imperial Family was sent to Siberia in
a special train, accompanied by two
members of the Government and
military guards. It appears that the
Executive of the Soldiers' and Work-
men's Delegates insisted on the
removal of the ex-Tsar, Tsarina and
Tsarevitch from Tsarskoe-Selo to a
remote part of Russia. Their
daughters were given the choice of
remaining in Petrograd, but elected to
accompany their parents.

PROMOTE MAJ. CARTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 15.—In the House
of Commons, today, Mr. E. S. Montagu
announced that Major Carter, the
exposer of the medical defects in
Mesopotamia, has been promoted to
Lieutenant-Colonel.

26 ALLIED STEAMERS
DESTROYED IN WEEK

18 Escape After Attack; All
Countries Maintain Sail-
ing Schedules

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The Admiralty
announces that, last week, 2,774
merchants arrived and 2,866 sailed
from ports of the United Kingdom.
Fourteen over and two under 1,600
tons were sunk, 13 vessels were un-
successfully attacked and three fishing
vessels were sunk during the same
period.

Rome, August 15.—During the week
ending the 12th, 550 merchantmen
arrived and 559 sailed from Italian
ports. Six steamers and five sailing
vessels, only one of which latter was
over 100 tons, were sunk during the
same period.

Paris, August 15.—During the week
ending the 12th, 1,010 merchantmen
arrived and 1,028 sailed from French
ports. One vessel over and three
under 1,600 tons were sunk and five
unsuccessfully attacked.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 15.—In the House
of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A.
Bonar Law stated that the conference
on the reform of the House of Lords
would consist of fifteen peers and
fifteen members of the House of
Commons, with Viscount Bryce as
chairman.

Airmen Cause Great
Damage at Courtrai

British Squadron Safe After
Wrecking German Base; 20
Killed Or Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 16.—A British
air-squadron bombed the German
barracks, automobile park and mun-
ition sheds at Courtrai, on Tuesday and
did enormous damage. Twenty
soldiers were killed or injured. The
squadron returned to its base safely.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. in-
form us that the following is a trans-
lation of a telegraphic report received
from their Singapore Agents in con-
nection with the last weekly rubber
auctions held at Singapore on
Wednesday, August 15, 1917.
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$123 per picul
equivalent to 2s. 5 1/2 d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe—\$122 per picul equiva-
lent to 2s. 5 1/2 d. in London.
These quotations have been again
calculated on the basis of freight per
ton measurement at the rate of 16 1/2
s. 6d.
Market rather better, improved de-
mand looked for. Offered 746 tons,
sold 408 tons.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
San F. 7 1/2 Japan, Canada, and Europe	Venezuela	8.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington, Chetoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.80*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Chungking	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Wellington and Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.80
Manila	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.80
U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Manila direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 55, Broad Street, London, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

J. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevills Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Batavia, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Calcutta, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Cebu, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Colon, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Harbin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Kobe, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

London, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Lyons, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Manila, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Medan, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Peking, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Rangoon, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Sourabaya, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Tientsin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Yokohama, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above agencies and branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world. Bills of exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserve Fund Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Sankou, Hanoi, Saigon, Siam, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Bangkok, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund: Sterling, \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

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Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Batavia, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Calcutta, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Cebu, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Colon, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Harbin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Kobe, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

London, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Lyons, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Manila, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Medan, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Peking, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Rangoon, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Sourabaya, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Tientsin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Yokohama, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) Roubles. 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok, Haikar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 1 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 34,000,000

Reserve Fund " 21,300,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshun, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Siamfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honkoku, Peking, Tientsin, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits...1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 45 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 16 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Maoris, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,325,451 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 3,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.K. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.K. \$1,871,500

Reserve Fund H.K. \$120,000

Investment reserve fund...H.K. \$30,000

Head Office: No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9755

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunming Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH, No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Paid-Up Capital .. Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 18	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
19	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
20	5.30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sedo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
22	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
23	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 18	11.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
20	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Oni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	..	Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 21	1.00	Liverpool via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	11.00	Liverpool via ports	Hitschi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 13	3.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Cia gien	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
14	..	Ningpo via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15	..	Ningpo via Ningpo	Banza	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
16	..	Ningpo and Hongkong	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
17	..	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
18	..	Ningpo	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
19	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
20	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
21	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
25	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
28	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
30	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.
31	..	Ningpo and Canton	Yachow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 13	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
14	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
15	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
16	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
17	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
18	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
19	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
20	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
21	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
25	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
28	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
30	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
31	..	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 13	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
14	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
15	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
16	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
17	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
18	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
19	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
20	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
21	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
28	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
30	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
31	..	Ningpo	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2888	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	CNWX
19	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
20	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
21	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
22	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
23	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
24	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
25	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
26	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
27	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
28	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
29	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
30	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX
31	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNWX

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 17	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Keelung maru	968	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
19	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
20	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
21	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
22	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
23	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
24	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
25	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
26	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
27	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
28	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
29	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
30	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Yachow	1862	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Monkmann, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho tons 2868 Capt. Jackson will leave on Monday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Saturday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Aug. 19 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on Aug. 31, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on September 3 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M. Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN.—The Str. Hainan, Capt. P. H. Hamilton, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 21, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien Capt. Harvia, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Sept. 1, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA via SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at daylight. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular documents must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The a.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
S.S. "Ecuador" Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador" Nov. 17, 1917
(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto,	Aug. 20, 21
(For Hongkong)		
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga,	Sept. 24, 25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau	arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Aug. 30, Sept. 1
For Fochow, Keelung and Takao	arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	Aug. 29, 29

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
VMB	Apr. 11	Interned	Decide	Fr-g-b	630	..	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. 11	do	Dde Lagree	Fr-g-b	150	..	..	..
SP	Apr. 16	do	Fushimi	Jap-g-b	180	2	43	McFeters
P&OBI	Apr. 29	do	Palos	Am-g-b	191	2	48	Delano
BRN	Apr. 13	do	Quilros	Am-g-b	380	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr. 14	do	Samay	Am-g-b	245	4	33	Brown
SP	Apr. 14	do	Stulma	Jap-g-b	180	..	..	..
SP	Apr. 14	do	Toba	Jap-g-b	370	4	55	Partello
BRN	Apr. 14	do	Villalobos	Fr-g-b	370	4	55	Partello
CNWP	Apr. 14	do	Woodlark	Fr-g-b	150	4	55	Partello

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Aug. 21
HITACHI MARU	12,500	Sept. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	Sept. 10

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	AUG. 31
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

MAO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohara	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	Oct. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Aug. 19
MAKURAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Aug. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Aug. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Aug. 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yul	Sept. 1

SHANGHAI, KOREA AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Aug. 23
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	Aug. 30

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500		Aug. 18
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Leave Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

COMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe



SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S. M. R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Norddeutscher Lloyd; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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N.S. Wales Premier Asks For Abolition Of Frontal Attacks

Urges Aeroplanes Destroy Communications, Forcing Surrender In Bulk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—Speaking at a luncheon given by the Liberal War Committee to Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, at the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that they must not forget that the progress made in the war, mile by mile, in which they had beaten back the enemy, was due not only to the valor of their soldiers, but also to the energy of their workers, which had given them superiority in munitions and equipment. All honor to the workers.

"We are fighting for the victory of democracy over aggression and all the other things wrapped up in Party programs cannot be attained unless we win."

Under the constitution, no section of the community had as large an interest in the victory of the Allies as the workers and nothing in the program of Labor could be achieved if the Allies were beaten. There was room for nationhood within the Empire and it was this federation of free peoples that was presenting such a formidable obstacle to the aggressive aims of German militarism.

The military position they now held was largely due to the skill and industry of the workmen in the factories. Every victory in the field was a victory for the workers.

Also, they must not forget the unparalleled way all the Dominions voluntarily came to the aid of the Mother Country. The strength of the Empire was due to the sense of kinship, fraternity and goodwill.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Mr. Holman was among the first of the Dominion Ministers to preach the doctrine of Empire first and the tradition of a lifetime second to the successful prosecution of the war. They could regard with confidence the future burden of Empire, as long as they had Dominion representatives like Mr. Holman and the people he represented.

Mr. W. A. Holman, in the course of a bold speech, advocated closer relations between the workers and the Government, in order to avoid misunderstanding. He said that the time had arrived when they should strike a balance between achievements like the capture of Messines Ridge and the wealth and labor thereby involved.

He asked whether the time has not arrived when frontal attacks should give way to other methods. They must enter upon a policy of unceasing creation on the most scientific methods and develop aeroplanes in such numbers as to destroy the enemy's communications and compel the enemy to surrender in bulk.

German Club And 'The War' Closed

(Continued from Page 1)

E. Skalicky, 33 years old, Austrian subject, bootmaker.

Karl Stark, German subject.

Evidence Against Accused

Detective Sergeant Cruickshank testified as to their arrest. He said that the man who was supposed to be the leader of the conspiracy which resulted in the raid was known to have come to Shanghai a couple of weeks ago and to have gone to see Kellerman and Bernhardt. The two latter had admitted the visit on questioning. Skalicky also admitted having been in a Hongkong bar with this man. Stark had admitted being with the three men who broke into the Austrian consulate the night before the occurrence.

Detective Sergeant Cruickshank said that in searching the homes of the four men he found a revolver and seven rounds of ammunition in the home of Kellerman and a revolver and seven rounds of ammunition and a rifle in the home of Skalicky. In Kellerman's home, also, there was a Japanese who said efforts had been made to induce him to buy arms.

Stark denied having any concern in the matter, when questioned by the court. He said he knew that one man named Kremasky was concerned in the Tientsin affair, but he advised him not to have anything to do with anything of the kind in Shanghai.

Bernhardt also denied the charge but admitted having mixed with the other people for the purpose of getting information for certain newspapers. He did not know how many or who took part in the affair.

Kellerman said he would say nothing except on the authority of the Austrian Consul.

Skalicky denied all knowledge of the affair.

The case was remanded for a week, all being held in custody except Stark, who was released on \$100 bail.

Kremasky Kidnapped.

Is Story From Peking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 17.—The Peking and Tientsin Times publishes details of the brutal treatment dealt out to an Austrian subject named Kremasky, who was wanted by the

Austrian authorities on political charges. Kremasky was living in the British Concession in Tientsin.

The Chinese authorities were induced to forward a warrant for his arrest to the Allied Consuls for counter-signature, on the false pretext that Kremasky was concerned in the shooting affray in Mumm Strasse which resulted in the death of a Chinese.

Kremasky was in his house at the time and had nothing to do with the affair. Needless to say, the Allied Consuls refused to counter-sign the warrant.

Kremasky, however, was bludgeoned and kidnapped in a railway carriage and sent up to Peking the night before the declaration of war, receiving brutal treatment from his guards. On arrival at the Austrian Legation, he was brought before Lieutenant Mariasevic, who wished to shoot him out of hand.

Another lieutenant, however, protested that Kremasky could not be executed without authorization of the Austrian Minister. The prisoner, therefore, was flung into a cell for the night.

The next morning, the Austrian Minister was asked what should be done with the prisoner. War having been declared, Dr. von Rosthorn did not dare to order that he should be shot and gave instructions that he was to be handed over to the Dutch authorities, to be kept in custody, on prison diet, till the end of the war.

The Peking and Tientsin Times points out that the declaration of war by China automatically brings Austrians and Germans under Chinese jurisdiction and, therefore, the Dutch authorities are not entitled to interfere in this matter.

Slap At Dutch Consul

Mr. Peter and Mr. Winkler were the only two witnesses at the continued hearing of the inquest. Both began their testimony by protesting against their being brought before the court. At the conclusion of the testimony of each, after the explanation had been made that failure to respond to the subpoena was the result of the advice of the acting Dutch Consul, they were dismissed with a statement by the court. This statement follows:

"The Court has assumed and was bound to assume jurisdiction in this matter for the reason that by international law, the declaration of war abrogates all treaties, and the court has received official notification that the treaties concluded by China with Germany and Austria-Hungary have been so abrogated. It follows that subjects of those powers are now on the same footing as the subjects of all other non-treaty powers—that is to say, they are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts and they will remain so unless and until China chooses to make other arrangements, which it is solely within her discretion to do. In the meantime we can recognise no such claims to jurisdiction as have been advanced in this case and which are apparently arbitrary and without legal foundation."

How Shooting Took Place

Mr. Peter gave a vivid description of the invasion of the four men into the Austrian Consulate. Two of the men entered his room. One was at his right and the other at his left, both covering him with revolvers. The one on the right he did not know, the other he recognised as Kremasky despite a false beard.

The man on the right, who afterwards turned out to be Maracek, demanded the key to the safe. Mr. Peter told him Mr. Winkler had it.

Just as Maracek got ready to fire, Kremasky pointed his pistol at Maracek and fired twice. Maracek rushed out of the room.

Mr. Peter then leaped out of bed and pointed his pistol at Kremasky, who tore off his beard and dramatically exclaimed:

"I am Kremlea. Kremlea has done this."

Then Kremlea rushed out of the room after the other man and Mr. Peter then noticed that Maracek had fallen on his head, apparently dead, outside the door.

In response to Mr. Peter's cries Vice-Consul Kunz came on the scene and Kremlea was made a prisoner, calling on Mr. Peter as witness that he had saved his life. Then Kremlea collapsed.

Mr. Winkler gave little testimony, as he had not been at the Consulate that night. He only gave his explanation as to why he had not responded to his subpoena.

"I am an official and a privileged person," he said. "In Austria-Hungary an official cannot give testimony in a court without the permission of his superior. I applied to the Dutch Consul, who has taken over Austrian interests, and I was instructed by him not to obey the order of the court unless the police used force, in which case I was to submit. When Inspector Morrison presented his warrant I asked him if he was prepared to use force. He said such were his instructions and therefore I came along."

Later Mr. Winkler added that the Dutch Consul was the only authority he recognised in China.

The court in its verdict found that Josef Maracek came to his death by a bullet wound inflicted by Heinrich Kremlea.

NOTICE

The undersigned desires to give notice that he is no longer connected with the firm of Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd., and that he has established himself at No. 45 Szechuen Road as general and commission broker, manufacturers' agent and importer of Java tea, coffee and cocoa beans, also American butter and cheese, Manila rope, etc.

Commissions promptly executed.

H. D. FULLER.

14793

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J. P. BISSET & CO.

August 11th, 1917.

14755

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, owing to the serious floods in Honan Province, many miles of telegraph poles have been washed away, in consequence of which most of the telegrams from the West and South-Western Provinces to the North and vice versa have been sent via Shanghai, which has blocked the wires and caused delay to local telegrams.

CHOW WANG-PANG,

General Manager & District Director,

Shanghai, 15th August, 1917.

14753

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast	Local	Night Express	STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast	Express	Night Express
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	8.41	9.20	9.40	10.20	11.20	12.20	PEKING	8.35	9.20	10.00	10.40	11.20	12.20
SOOCHOW dep.	8.41	9.20	10.00	10.20	11.00	12.00	1.00	TIENSIN	9.20	10.00	10.40	11.20	12.20	1.00
WUSU dep.	9.20	10.00	10.40	10.60	11.40	12.40	1.40	CENTRAL	10.00	10.40	11.20	12.00	1.00	1.40
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.00	10.40	11.20	11.40	12.20	1.20	2.00	TSINANFU	10.40	11.20	12.00	1.00	1.40	2.00
TANYANG dep.	10.40	11.20	12.00	12.20	1.00	2.00	3.00	FUKOW	11.20	12.00	1.00	1.40	2.00	3.00
CHINKIANG dep.	11.20	12.00	1.00	1.20	2.00	3.00	4.00							
CHANGCHOW dep.	12.00	1.00	2.00	2.20	3.00	4.00	5.00							
NANKING FERRY dep.	12.40	1.40	2.40	2.60	3.40	4.40	5.40							
PEKING dep.	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.20	4.00	5.00	6.00							

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast	Local	Night Express	STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast	Express	Night Express
WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	7.40	8.20	8.40	9.20	10.20	11.20	SHANGHAI NORTH	6.15	7.00	7.40	8.20	9.00	10.00
KIANGWA dep.	7.20	8.00	8.40	8.60	9.40	10.40	11.40	WOOSUNG FORTS	6.30	7.15	7.55	8.35	9.15	10.15
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.30	8.10	8.50	9.10	9.50	10.50	11.50							

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS									STATIONS								
Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex-press	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	10.25	11.05	11.45	12.05	Zah Kou	dep.	6.45	8.10	9.15	9.35	10.15	11.15	11.40
Jessfield	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	10.46	11.26	12.06	12.26	Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	9.45	9.65	10.45	11.45	12.35
Siccaw	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	10.55	11.35	12.15	12.35	Chang Lu	dep.	8.11	9.36	10.41	11.01	11.81	12.81	13.56
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.28	9.43	11.00	11.20	11.52	12.32	12.52	Yeh Zah	dep.	8.52	10.17	11.22	11.42	12.22	13.27	13.67
									Kushing	dep.	9.25	10.50	11.55	12.15	12.55	13.60	13.90
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	10.50	11.30	12.10	12.30	Kashai	dep.	9.00	10.25	11.30	11.50	12.30	13.47	13.71
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	11.20	11.52	12.32	12.52	Suehkiang	dep.	9.18	10.57	11.63	11.83	12.63	13.79	14.09
Suehkiang	dep.	9.18	10.55	12.10	12.30	13.28	14.27	14.47	Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.35	9.55	10.57	11.48	12.05	12.55	13.22
Ka-hai	dep.	10.08	11.58	13.33	13.53	14.58	15.57	16.17	Shanghai South	arr.	8.53	10.13	11.05	12.05	12.43	13.13	13.40
Kushing	dep.	7.20	8.35	12.36	14.16	15.16	16.46	18.30									
Yeh Zah	dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	16.15	17.21	19.30									
Chang Lu	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	17.10	17.55	19.55	Lunghua Junction	dep.	11.41	14.07	15.12	15.32	16.32	17.32	18.32
Hangchow	dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	18.47	19.10	20.10	Siccaw	dep.	11.53	14.17	15.22	15.42	16.42	17.42	18.42
Zah Kou	arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	19.15	19.10	20.10	Jessfield	dep.	12.01	14.26	15.31	15.51	16.51	17.51	18.51
									Shanghai North	arr.	12.20	14.45	15.50	16.10	17.10	18.10	19.10

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PUBLIC AUCTION
Preliminary Notice

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
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Shanghai, 14th August, 1917.

14788

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14808

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2461.

The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, the Club Concordia, "The War" and the "Deutsch Zeitung fur China."

The Public is hereby notified that the premises of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, No. 14 The Bund, which were sealed up by the Municipal Police on August 14, under Order of the Mixed Court upon the application of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, representing the Government of the Republic of China, were unsealed on August 16, under Order of the said Court, upon the like application and that possession of the said premises has been taken by the said Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance and a representative of the Bank of China.

The Public is hereby further notified that, under Orders of the said Court, made this day, upon the like application, the Municipal Police have sealed up the premises of the Club Concordia, No. 22 The Bund and the offices of "The War" and the "Deutsch Zeitung fur China," No. 33a Nanking Road.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1917.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2458.

Outbreak of War between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary

The public is hereby notified that, in view of the declaration of War by the Chinese Republic against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, of the measures which will be taken consequent thereon, and of the necessity for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlement, and acting upon the representations of the Chinese Authorities and of the Senior Consul, the Council has sealed up the premises of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, No. 14 The Bund.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

14782

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Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified of the following rules governing the censorship of Inland and International telegrams:

1. All telegrams inland and international excepting authorised government messages are subject to censorship.
2. All private telegrams inland and international must bear after the text the plain name of the sender which should be accordingly charged for.
3. Telegrams written in German or Austro-Hungarian languages, whether government or private, plain or code, shall be stopped for transmission and delivery.
4. All telegrams to and from German and Austro-Hungarian subjects are not admitted. All private code telegrams inland and international sent by other foreign public should bear the seal or stamp of their respective consulates at the localities where the messages originate to certify that their contents relate to commercial or private business only. The telegraph offices reserve the right to demand the senders' addresses of private code telegrams and to submit their codes for transmission.
5. Telegrams without text are not admitted.
6. All private telegrams inland and international shall be accepted for transmission at sender's risk only.
7. Telegrams to and from Germany and Austria-Hungary shall be stopped for transmission and delivery.
8. No claim for refund of charges paid will be considered.
9. All private telegrams which appear dangerous to the security of the state or which may be contrary to the law of this country shall be stopped for transmission and delivery.

By Order,
Ministry of Communications,
CHOW WANG-PANG,
Director & General Manager.
Shanghai, August 17, 1917.

LOST

We formerly had in our possession a certificate for interest on five shares, Nos. 3375/3379, issued by the China Merchants S. N. Co., Shanghai, in favour of the Dong Chi Hospital, Yokohama. (同濟醫院). In June of the 2nd year of the Republic of China, we entrusted a person, named Yue Yue-ming (俞月明), an employee of Hakuai Maru, through an agent, named Kon Yun-sun (孔雲生) of the Van Tai Bank (萬泰銀行), Yokohama, to bring the said certificate to Mr. Kon Yun-hai (孔雲海) of the Heng Tai Bank, Shanghai, to collect the interest for us. Unexpectedly, the said certificate has been lost by said Yue Yue-ming on board the ship, and all efforts for recovery failed, with the exception of declaring cancellation of the said certificate at the China Merchants S.N. Co. We hereby advertise, in both foreign and Chinese newspapers, warning the public not to accept or negotiate the same whenever it appears.

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of
Lucy C. Werlich,
Deceased.

Cause No. 595
Testamentary Proceeding No. 221 (Special)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lucy C. Werlich, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to G. L. Campbell, Ancillary Administrator of his estate, on or before February 4, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Ancillary Administrator.

G. L. CAMPBELL,
c/o Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
No. 2 Jinkee Road.
Shanghai, China, August 4, 1917.

14657

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of
William Parker Chalfant,
Deceased.

Cause No. 596
Testamentary Proceeding No. 222 (Special)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Parker Chalfant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Ada Gilbert Chalfant, Executrix of his estate, on or before February 4, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Executrix.

ADA GILBERT CHALFANT,
Executrix.
(Address)
American Presbyterian Mission,
Tsingchowfu, Shantung, China.
Shanghai, China, August 4, 1917.

14658

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called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14789

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

TO LET, furnished attic rooms, with board, by neutral family. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

14795 A.23.

TO LET, without board, unfurnished flat, consisting of two large rooms, with large verandahs and bathroom. Hongkew district, use of telephone. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

14796

TO LET, in Central district, a nice, large bed-sitting room. Cool and no mosquitoes. For two Mex. \$150. For one Mex. \$100. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

14791 A.22.

TO LET, with board, furnished room with bathroom. Apply to 92, Range Road.

14769 A.21.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a small unfurnished flat in Settlement or Central district, or 3 to 4 suitable rooms, or small house with garden, French side, Britisher. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.

14786 A.19.

WANTED by a quiet young lady, room and board in an American family. Terms must be moderate. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

14770 A.18

WANTED by gentleman (Allied) in Hongkew or Central district, a large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Russian or Eurasian family preferred. Reply, stating terms, location, to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

14760 A.19.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14718 A.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED to rent, stables, or stalls in stables. Advise location, number of stalls, rental, to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

14802 A.21.

WANTED: Typewriting after office hours by a young lady (British), with knowledge of French. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

14800 A.18.

COMPETENT stenographer (American) with extensive office experience, desires position, with chance for advancement with commercial concern. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.

14792

LADY STENOGRAPHER and typist desires extra work after office hours. Reliable and accurate. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

14751 A.15.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14184

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE WANTED. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

14787 A.18.

WANTED by local firm, energetic canvassers for Shanghai. Applicants must state age, nationality, previous experience, and salary required. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

14778 A.26.

WANTED, European dental surgeon has a vacancy for a pupil to learn dentistry. For particulars and premium required, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

14687 A.19.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Webley and Scott, 32-7.65 calibre, automatic pistol. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

14797 A.18.

ENGLISH LIGHT-WEIGHT motor-cycle for sale, any trial given, guaranteed in excellent condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

14798 A.19.

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle and side-car, guaranteed in perfect running order. Trial any time by appointment. Price \$375. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

14799 A.21.

WANTED B. S. A. sight in good condition. State price wanted. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

14702 A.13.

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